

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1880.

No. 426, New Series.

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LITERATURE.

A Selection of Cases from the State Trials. Trials for Treason (1327-1660). By J. W. Willis-Bund, M.A., LL.B. (Cambridge: University Press.)

THIS work is a very useful contribution to that important branch of the constitutional history of England which is concerned with the growth and development of the law of treason, as it may be gathered from trials before the ordinary courts. The author has very wisely distinguished these cases from those of impeachment for treason before Parliament, which he proposes to treat in a future volume under the general head of "Proceedings in Parliament." His work is quite distinct, both in its object and in the treatment of its subjects, from the selection of State trials published by Mr. S. March Phillips in 1826. The object of the latter writer was to bring prominently before the public view the cases prior to the Revolution of 1688 which were of greatest celebrity, and respecting which he observes generally that it would be difficult to name a trial not marked by some violation of the first principles of criminal justice; and he is content to commence with Sir Nicholas Throckmorton's trial in the reign of Queen Mary. Mr. Willis-Bund, on the other hand, has carried back his enquiry, most properly, as we think, to the reign of Edward III., which is the true starting-point of the constitutional law of treason, when, the King's judges having come to embrace within the net of treason many cases unknown to the common law, the Commons petitioned the Crown for redress, and the result was the enactment of 25 Edward III., stat. 5, c. 2, commonly called the Statute of Treasons, one of the earliest instances of parliamentary codification. This statute introduced no new treasons, but it took away from the King's judges the power of declaring whatever they pleased to be treason. "Before that statute," to use the words of Lord Hale,

"the crime of treason was so arbitrary and uncertain that almost every offence that seemed to be a breach of the faith or allegiance due to the King was, by construction and consequence and interpretation, raised into the offence of high treason."

This statute, however, only bound the courts, as there was an express provision in it that the King and his Parliament might declare new treasons; but, as it was, it was an extension of the crime of treason as defined by Bracton, though not improperly so. We think the author is hard upon the barons in stigmatising their struggles to prevent the extension of the crime of treason under the

Plantagenet kings to their love of money rather than to their love of liberty. They alleged, it is true, that the multiplication of treasons caused an undue increase of forfeitures to the King instead of the immediate lord; but we take this objection to have been a strictly constitutional objection on the part of a feudal aristocracy, and it must be borne in mind that, wherever property was forfeited to the Crown, the forfeiture of life or of country had preceded it. However this may be, and the Crown is equally open to the charge of greed, the struggles of the barons were effectual to check the extension of the crime of treason until the reign of Henry VI., when the King's judges ruled that the statute of Edward III. was a declaratory Act, and that there were common law treasons as well as those mentioned in that statute. In the next following reign of Edward IV. the doctrine of constructive treason found favour with the King's judges, and it became a formidable instrument for enhancing the royal prerogative in the hands of the first two Tudor Sovereigns. The power of the feudal aristocracy had, in fact, been broken by the Battle of Bosworth Field; otherwise "the glimmering of a confiscation," which Lord Bacon ascribes as one of the motives for the execution of Sir William Stanley for entertaining the possibility that Peter Warbeck was King Edward's son, would have roused the barons to protest that "doubting the King's title could not be synonymous with compassing the King's death."

The author has justly pointed out how the decisions of the courts in the reign of Henry VII., in the above case of Sir William Stanley, and in the subsequent case of Humphrey Stafford, where the privilege of sanctuary in the case of treason was overruled, laid the foundation for the subsequent legislation of Henry VIII., as if it were only a statutory affirmation of the law as already declared by the King's judges. It was in the reign of this monarch that the law of treason was carried to its highest pitch, being speciously invoked as a safeguard of the succession to the Crown, and as a bulwark of the royal supremacy in the King's contest with the Pope. On this account no difficulty was found by Parliament in extending the law of treason to cases where, if a person refused to say, when questioned, what his opinion as to the succession was, he was a traitor, notwithstanding he might do every act that the law required; but even a Tudor Parliament was staggered how to make the question of differing from the opinions which the King adopted from time to time in speculative theology high treason, so a compromise was effected by the 31 Henry VIII., c. 14, known as the Six Articles, whereby it was enacted that the offender should die as a heretic, and the King should have the forfeiture as in treason. The peers, however, made a stand against the Crown by acquitting Lord Dacre of the North, who was indicted for treason in the court of the Lord Steward. In this case the peers refused to believe the witnesses. It is but one solitary light in the midst of the great darkness that overshadowed the administration of the law of treason during this reign. The Commons had not as yet come of

age to take upon themselves the duty which the barons had formerly discharged, of keeping the Crown in check, and of preventing legislation of an arbitrary character; but the annalist who records Lord Dacre's acquittal observes that "the Commons exceedingly joyed and rejoiced of the result, as there was in the hall at these words, 'Not Guilty,' the greatest shout and cry of joy that the like no man living may remember that he ever heard." With Edward VI. a change came, and it was attempted to bring back the law of treason to the state in which it was left at the conclusion of the reign of Edward III., but to do this was beyond the power even of an Act of Parliament. The juries, however, had recovered courage during this King's short reign, but in Queen Mary's reign the acquittal of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, whose trial has been already mentioned, led to proceedings against the jury by fine and imprisonment, which enabled the judges in future trials for treason to secure such verdicts as they pleased. Queen Elizabeth's reign is remarkable for an extension of the law of treason, not merely by legislation, but by construction, as well as for a harsh administration of the law, of which the Duke of Norfolk's case and the case of Mary Queen of Scots are striking instances. In fact, the law of treason under the rule of the Tudor Sovereigns, instead of being the safeguard of the Sovereign's person, according to its original intention, had come to be a most dangerous weapon in the Sovereign's hand, by which he could send any of his subjects at his pleasure to the scaffold. The doctrine of constructive treason culminated with the accession of the Stuarts. The worst case of King James's reign was the execution of Sir Walter Raleigh, although Peacham's case was the most illegal, and is one of the greatest stains on the character of Lord Bacon, then Attorney-General. The decisions of the courts in Charles the First's reign were rather in mitigation of the doctrines laid down by the judges in the previous reign, more especially in Pine's case, in which the judges, contrary to the view taken by the courts in the previous reign, ruled that by the law of England "words, unless by the force of some particular statute, are not treason," and that "there is no treason at this day but by the statute of 25 Edward III., c. 2." The result of this decision was that matters of speaking seditious words were henceforth treated in the Star Chamber. The comment of Mr. Phillips on Pine's case may be usefully read by the side of our author's remarks. Lord Strafford's case was one of impeachment before Parliament, and therefore does not find a place in the present work. His condemnation involved, beyond doubt, an extension of the crime of treason, and the high authority of Mr. Fox has pronounced the proceeding to have been "a departure from the sacred principles of criminal justice." King Charles's own trial was a complete inversion of the original principle that high treason was a crime against the King's person. The Tudor princes had, however, succeeded in substituting the King's Government for the King's person; it was but a short step farther from the true path to substitute the realm of England for the King's

Government. The position that a king can commit treason against his people at all was an extension of the law beyond anything that had yet been laid down; but the law of constructive treason "in the way of levying war" had been strained by the Crown in Bensted's case, and the Commons were not slow to avail themselves of a weapon taken from the Crown's own armoury, and, having power on their side, did not hesitate to declare that, by the fundamental laws of the kingdom, it was treason in the King of England to levy war against the Parliament and the kingdom of England. Mr. Hallam, in his *Constitutional History of England*, has justly said that the period which intervened after the commencement of the Civil War in the summer of 1642 until the restoration of Charles II. does not strictly belong to a work which undertakes to relate the progress of the English Constitution. Mr. Willis-Bund, however, does not ignore this intervening period, but treats it as an episode in the history of treason; and we think he has done wisely in tracing the changes made in the law of treason during the Commonwealth, for the Commonwealth had its despotic side, and a special court, called the High Court of Justice, of which the members were both judges and jurors, was established for the trial of treason as soon as Col. Lilburne's case had disclosed the fact that the juries could not be depended upon to return such verdicts as the Government desired. These novel tribunals for the trial of treason are the great slur on the memory of the Commonwealth. The author proposes to continue his work after the restoration of Charles II. in a future volume. The present volume, in which he has very carefully noted the gradual steps whereby the law of treason, as involving a violation of the oath of allegiance on the part of the subject toward the Crown, came at length to be inverted so as to involve a reciprocity of obligation on the part of the Crown toward the subject, will be found to be a very useful manual both to the law student and the embryo statesman. We recommend the student to read the Introduction carefully, in which the author has reviewed, as it were, his own work, and cites from time to time the more important cases, as they mark a change or development of the law of treason. It will be hereafter a more pleasing task to the author, when he arrives at the Revolution of 1688, to show how that event imparted a new character to the administration of justice by the ordinary courts in trials of treason, and how the later State trials have helped to unravel the intricate network of criminal jurisprudence which the Tudor Crown lawyers thought it their duty to elaborate as a necessary protection to the Crown. The author quotes an old saying that "the grass soon grows over blood shed upon the battle-field, but never over blood shed upon the scaffold;" still the innocent blood of many who have perished as traitors on the scaffold, the legal victims of a system of monarchical defence elaborated with so much mistaken zeal, will not have been altogether shed in vain as long as the pen of the historian is faithful to its duty, and the lessons of injustice which the State trials record shall be kept alive as beacons which our judges should

steer clear of, not merely in respect of the law of treason, but also as regards the law of evidence, and more particularly as regards the testimony of *soi-disant* accomplices, to which we think there has been of late rather a disposition of the courts to lend too ready an ear.

TRAVERS TWISS.

Encyclopaedia Britannica. Ninth Edition. Vols. X. and XI. (Edinburgh: A. & C. Black.)

WE are not disposed to join in the general complaint that this ninth edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* is being produced with any undue dilatoriness. The first volume appeared in January 1875; and we have since received fresh volumes at almost every succeeding interval of six months. According to an approximate calculation of our own, the entire work ought to be completed in about twenty-four volumes, which at the present rate of progress would require about thirteen years in all. These figures may seem excessive to those who have not attempted to realise the full magnitude of the undertaking. The last, or eighth edition, took only seven years in publication, from 1853 to 1860, but no just comparison can be instituted between the two cases. That was, strictly speaking, a new edition, revised and in some parts rewritten up to date. It reprinted the well-known dissertations by Dugald Stewart, Sir James Mackintosh, and Playfair; and a considerable number of the articles were not even reset by the printer. The present issue, on the other hand, is not only substantially, but absolutely, a new work. With perhaps the single exception of Lord Macaulay's essay on Goldsmith, every article of importance has been entrusted afresh to a new writer, who has received *carte blanche* as regards his materials, if not as regards the length of his contribution. By no other means could due recognition have been given to the modern development of knowledge, and the standard of accuracy maintained even through the minor notices. The editor has thus made himself dependent upon the varying sense of punctuality entertained by a large number of persons, each of whom probably regarded their contributions to the *Encyclopaedia* as comparatively a by-work; while, from the editorial point of view, delay by one, or possibly still worse remissness, threw out of time the whole scheme. Those who have had any similar experiences will extend sympathy rather than criticism to both editor and publishers. We ourselves are especially disqualified from finding fault on this ground, for the appearance of the eleventh volume overtook us before we had been able to do justice to vol. x. The truth is that a reviewer, however self-confident, naturally shrinks from delivering judgment upon such a work as this. He cannot pretend to read the whole, nor can he preserve a sufficiently accurate memory of that which he has read. It is enough if he felt interested with what caught his eye, and if he has learned to avail himself of the information contained as occasion may demand.

Taken as a whole, these two volumes seem to us an admirable example of modern thought, both in its strength and in its weak-

ness. On the one hand, we have knowledge, not only carried to the farthest limit yet attainable, but also expounded in detail with that clearness which arises only from general culture; on the other hand, we notice a tendency towards criticism upon the work of others, rather than original reconstructive effort. The knowledge to which reference is here made is to be found not only in physical science, but also in such cognate studies as philology and history. If the present age is not distinguished in the higher departments of creative literature, or even in philosophy, it can at least boast that it possesses a comprehensive grasp of accumulated learning. What we lack in imagination we atone for by keenness of observation and by lucidity of exposition. We may not reason better than our ancestors, but we have succeeded in escaping from many fallacies and illusions with which they were encumbered. We stand on more secure ground, and it is to be hoped that we shall leave less for our posterity to unlearn. Such reflections as these naturally force themselves upon the mind in contrasting this edition of the *Encyclopaedia* with its predecessors. With the growth of knowledge the world itself seems to have grown. The by-products, as it were, of humanity have been saved from neglect and restored to their place in the system. Nothing is too petty for notice; nothing so strange but that it has some lesson to teach. We have learned to call nothing common or unclean. But this catholicity brings with it a compensating disadvantage. Our attention, like that of the Imperial Parliament, is dissipated by being subdivided over too wide a field. The atmosphere of learning, of criticism, and even of culture is not conducive to the production of original work. We can manufacture handbooks and primers upon any conceivable subject, but where are the volumes that deserve the honour of being preserved for another generation in leather binding?

The following is a list of the principal articles dealing with physical science and the kindred industries:—Galvanometer, by Prof. Chrystal; Gas and Gas-lighting, by J. Paton; Geodesy, by Col. A. R. Clarke (which has already been published in a separate form); Geology, by Prof. Geikie; Pure and Projective Geometry, by Prof. Henriki; Analytical Geometry, by Prof. Cayley; History of Glass, by Alexander Nesbitt; Manufacture of Glass, by James Paton; Granite, by F. W. Rudler; Grasses, by Dr. H. Trimen; Gravitation, by R. S. Ball; Gun-cotton, by Fred. A. Abel; Gun-making and Gunnery, by Col. E. Maitland; Gunpowder, by Major W. H. Wardell; Harbours, by Thomas Stevenson; Harmonic Analysis, by (the late) Prof. J. Clerk Maxwell; Heat, by Prof. Sir William Thomson; Heating, by Capt. Douglas Galton. This simple enumeration of subject and author is sufficient to indicate the worth of the articles to all those who will ever care to consult them. Next in importance come three large headings, each of which is sub-divided among at least three contributors. In Geography, the historical portion is written by C. R. Markham, the mathematical by Col. Clarke, and the physical by Prof. Geikie. Under Germany, geography (including statistics) bears the

name of Prof. H. Wagner; language, that of Prof. E. Sievers; while James Sime has undertaken both history and literature. Greece is distributed in a manner that defies a concise explanation. Suffice it to say that by far the greater part is the result of collaboration between Prof. Jebb and Dr. Donaldson. We should imagine that the history and literature of the country have never before been so exhaustively set forth from their very beginnings to the present day. In treating of the geography of Greece, Mr. John Rae endorses the opinion of those who find in the modern Greeks the lineal descendants for the most part of those who made the name famous. In the same way does Dr. Donaldson succeed in preserving the thread of continuity that makes the descendants in race descendants also in language and historical traditions. We must take this opportunity of remarking that the common heading "Geography" is very inadequate to express the contents of the section, which includes everything that relates to the country, its population, its products, and its Government. As it is only in school books, and there from necessity, that "Geography" has this extensive application, we would suggest as an improvement some such title as "Country and People."

The biographies, which have always formed a strong department in the *Encyclopædia*, are too numerous to specify in adequate detail. In not a few cases the sketch of a life is supplemented by the criticism of the work which constituted the real life. Hegel has been thus treated by W. Wallace, Harvey by Dr. Pye-Smith, and Grimm by H. Sweet. Grotius, by the Rev. Mark Pattison, is a worthy companion piece to Erasmus, by the same writer, in an earlier volume; and Guicciardini, by J. A. Symonds, brings the man before us with a completeness never before attempted. These are all examples of the thoroughness which characterises modern students. The quality of delicate appreciation is illustrated in two excellent articles by Miss Flora Masson on Mrs. Gaskell and Mrs. Hemans. In his "Four Georges," Prof. S. R. Gardiner undertook a very difficult task, but he has skillfully avoided the alternative dangers of too much general history and too many personal details. The character of George III. as a factor in the development of our Constitution is very happily explained. Grote and Guizot and Helps represent typical men of the present century in Europe; while the Americans, Greeley and Garrison, take up at least their fair share of space. In pure literature the highest names are Goethe, by Oscar Browning, which ought to be compared with what is said in the general article on German literature; Heine, by J. W. Ferrier, which strikes us as hardly adequate; and Gautier, by G. Saintsbury. The editor has done boldly and wisely in reprinting Lord Macaulay's sketch of Goldsmith, originally written in 1856, when his mind was at its maturity and his style least extravagant. It has appeared, with other contributions to the eighth edition of the *Encyclopædia*, in his *Miscellaneous Works*—a volume of uneven merit, which has never been properly appreciated. The aesthetic articles mostly come under the head of biography. Among them

we cannot omit to notice Greuze, by Mrs. Pattison, which stands out from the rest as a model of conciseness. The article on Gems, by A. S. Murray, which deserves a similar commendation, is illustrated by a fancy sketch of Aaron's breast-plate, and by a full-sized plate of twenty-nine steel engravings most delicately drawn by Matthew T. Webb. Of the theological subjects we confess that we have only read two. Dr. E. A. Abbott, in his article on the Gospels, expounds at great length, and with every show of precision, a theory which, we believe, has not found favour with his brother theologians either here or in Germany. His main position is that, from a *verbatim* comparison of the three synoptical gospels, it is possible to reconstruct an original text, prior to all three, from which they borrowed in various amounts. If a layman may be allowed to express an opinion, we are inclined to think that he has made out his case, subject always to this qualification—that no textual criticism of this word-by-word character can ever be conclusive. Concerning Prof. Robertson Smith's article on Hebrew Language and Literature, we do not care to say much, for we already hear that the professor is destined to hear a good deal more about it in his presbytery. To an outsider, again, who has no preconceived views, the sketch of early Hebrew literature appears very probable in a matter where probability is the sole test.

The other articles we had marked for mention comprise Gipsies, by F. H. Groome, full of knowledge and acuteness; a series of monographs by Col. Yule on Afghan and Indian places, which are simply invaluable to all who take an interest in such subjects; Himalaya, by Gen. R. Strachey, where we find the hope expressed that peaks may yet be found exceeding thirty thousand feet in height; Hemp and Guano, by Prof. A. H. Church; Hindustani Literature, by C. J. Lyall, which, however, fails to solve the problem where Hindi ends and Urdu begins; and Garefowl, as well as all other birds, by Prof. Newton. In his article upon the Goose, he remarks that the predominance of the white variety in domestication may be due in part to the practice of plucking the birds alive, "for it is well-known to bird-keepers that a white feather is often produced in place of one of the natural colour that has been plucked out." It is, we believe, common knowledge that saddle-galls on horses become covered with white hair; and we ourselves possess a black cat which has a white star on its head where it was pecked by a fowl in kittenhood.

In conclusion, we would call attention to a few blunders in vol. xi. which are probably to be explained as misprints. On p. 84, Greece is described as "more thickly [?] thinly] peopled than any country of Europe, except Prussia and Sweden." On p. 496 it is said that Harrow School has "a considerable number of fellowships and scholarships to both the great English universities." In the article on Heraldry, which we ought to have praised for its elaboration, an allusion is found (p. 710) to Cardinal Wolsey in a poem "written about 1449." JAS. S. COTTON.

L'Imagerie phénicienne et la Mythologie iconologique chez les Grecs. Première Partie: La Coupe de Palestrina. Par Ch. Clermont-Ganneau. (Paris: Leroux; London: Trübner.)

THIS is one of the most suggestive works published for a long while on Phœnician archaeology, and it is written in an extremely lucid style. The author proves conclusively that the subjects represented in the outer ring with which one of the silver Phœnician bowls found at Palestrina in 1876 is decorated are intended to form a single picture. The history of a day in the life of a hunter is recorded, the successive acts of the drama being denoted by the simple expedient of repeating the figures of the actors. A prince goes out in the morning to hunt; his chariot is driven by a beardless charioteer, and a parasol is spread above it to protect him from the sun. In the forest he shoots a stag; this he cooks and prepares to eat, first offering a portion in sacrifice to the deity, whom M. Ganneau shows to have been the goddess Tanit, symbolised by the artist as the winged solar disc, with the moon below. Meanwhile, a monstrous ape has been watching the pious hunter, and suddenly attacks him with a stone. The goddess intervenes, and the intervention is represented in a very interesting way. The winged disc has been changed into the face and arms of the Egyptian Hathor, with wings outspread on either side, and the chariot, its horses and its occupants, are held in mid-air between her hands. The hunter is saved, the ape slain, and the castle which had been quitted in the morning is reached in safety.

The fact that a history of this kind is depicted upon one object of Phœnician workmanship encourages us to look for similar histories on other objects, and opens up a new chapter in the interpretation of Phœnician art. But M. Ganneau does not stop here. He goes on to expound a theory at once novel and plausible. He suggests that many of the Greek myths, which bear upon them the stamp of a Semitic origin, arose out of the blundering attempts made by the Greeks to explain the scenes and figures depicted by the Phœnicians upon the objects they imported into Greece. Hence we must allow for what he calls a "mythologie oculaire" by the side of a "mythologie auriculaire." He believes it is plain that the inner zone of figures on the Palestrina bowl affords an illustration of his theory. Here he would see one of the subjects of Phœnician art upon which the Greeks based the story of the struggle of Héraklès with the triple Geryon.

This very illustration, however, shows how difficult and dangerous is the task which M. Ganneau has undertaken. I have little doubt that some of the legends current among the Greeks may be explained in the way he proposes; but the legend of the struggle with Geryon is not one of them. It already formed part of the great Gisdhubar epic of ancient Chaldaea, and along with the other adventures of Gisdhubar, or Héraklès, passed first to the Phœnicians, and then through them to the Greeks. It is, of course, quite possible that the medium of communication was either wholly or in part pictorial representation, but, if so, the pictures represented the myth

already fully formed. It was not the product of a misinterpretation of Phœnician art.

M. Ganneau, again, may be right in holding that Kerberos and the Khimaera owe their origin to this source. But this cannot be the case with other composite monsters, whose shapes, as we now know, were first imagined and designed by the Accadian seal-engravers of early Chaldaea.

M. Ganneau throws out several other suggestions of interest, such as the origin of coined money in the medallions formed by the inner ring of figures on an engraved bowl like that of Palestrina. We know from Homer that bowls and other precious objects of the same sort once served as a medium of exchange, and M. Ganneau believes that they were accordingly each made of a specific weight. Another point which he seems to have proved is the Asiatic origin of the African stag, which the Phœnician colonists carried with them in a domesticated or semi-domesticated state for the purpose of sacrifice. The tariffs of sacrifices for the Temple of Baal found at Marseilles and Carthage contain no mention of those human sacrifices which we know to have held a prominent place in Semitic religion, and M. Ganneau is doubtless right in supposing that the stag which is mentioned in them was the substitute accepted by Tanit, the female double of Baal and the equivalent of Artemis, for the human victim. Artemis had the titles *ἐλαφοκτόνος*, *ἐλαφηβόλος*, and the substitution of the stag or deer for Iphigeneia at the moment of sacrifice will occur to everyone. M. Ganneau quotes a passage from Eusebius which states that a stag was sacrificed yearly to Athena—that is, Tanit—in the Syrian Laodicea in place of a girl; and he asks whether the *איל* of Gen. xxii. 13, which, according to the Masoretic punctuation, is *'ayil*, “a ram,” might not be read *'ayyāl*, “a stag.” In this case the victim substituted for Isaac would have been the same as the victim substituted for the human sacrifice in different parts of the Phœnician world.

A. H. SAYCE.

Life of James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell.

By Frederick Schiern. Translated from the Danish by the Rev. David Berry. (Edinburgh: David Douglas.)

We must confess to a slight feeling of surprise that Prof. Schiern's book, which was published in 1863, should have found a translator after so long an interval. It would have excited greater interest if it had appeared some time ago, before the controversy respecting Mary Stuart had been so fully threshed out as it has been within late years in England. For the present, Herr Gaedeke's recent work has given such a thorough and impartial review of the historical questions connected with Mary that we feel that little more can be made of the existing evidence.

It is, of course, true that Prof. Schiern is not directly concerned with Queen Mary, but with the Earl of Bothwell. It is also true that, by approaching history from the side of Bothwell, and not from the side of the Queen, we get a new light upon the occurrences of the time. The strong point of Prof. Schiern's book, as regards Scottish history, is that he gives us a sketch of the life of a Scottish

noble of the sixteenth century, and enables us to judge thereby of the men by whom Mary was surrounded. The Scottish nobles had not been beaten down before the Crown, as had the English nobles by the Wars of the Roses; nor had the feudal system suffered in Scotland, as it had done in France and Spain, by the rise of commerce, the growth of towns, and the creation of a powerful middle class. The Reformation struggle in Scotland opened up to the restless nobles a boundless opportunity for self-seeking and intrigue. Prof. Schiern truly remarks that “the history of Bothwell very much resembles that of Scotland. His political life was stormy, nor did his private life know greater quietness.” First he fought for the Regent, Mary of Guise. Then he went on a political errand to Denmark and France, whence he was recalled soon after the return of Mary Stuart. His unruly conduct again forced him to quit Scotland, whither he returned in 1565, when Mary's policy made her wish to have some bold and unscrupulous adherents whom she might trust more than she could the politic Murray. With his appointment to the Wardenship of the Borders Bothwell began a career which gave him hopes of infinite advancement. In his private life he had been wild and profligate, but in 1566, at the age of thirty, he married Lady Jane Gordon as a mark of greater sobriety. It is noticeable, as bearing on his projects in later years, that in 1562 his sister, Lady Jane Hepburn, married John Stuart, Prior of Coldingham, half-brother of the Queen, and one of the many illegitimate children of James V. It must be owned that the Scottish Crown had not given an example of order in the relations of private life. Bothwell's own family connexions reminded him that monarch and subject had before been united by passion, and that he might hope for any triumph. As Prof. Schiern justly observes,

“Why should the Earls of Bothwell not bear a resemblance to the Earls of Lennox? Had Bothwell's ancestors not actually lifted their eyes as high as the latter? Had not his own father been rival with Darnley's father for the hand of Mary of Guise when the latter, as Queen Dowager, ruled Scotland during Mary Stuart's minority? Might he not, therefore, with better success, follow in his father's footsteps by one day marrying the Queen herself?”

In the light of such considerations Bothwell's ambition becomes intelligible. Mary on her side was drawn to him by his devotion to her service, by a show of personal fidelity which she sought in vain to find among the rest of the Scottish nobility. As regards the question of Mary's passion for Bothwell during Darnley's lifetime, Prof. Schiern points out that the evidence is weak. He sums up against the authenticity of the casket letters, and thinks it probable that they were forged either by Lethington or Morton. His examination of the evidence is careful and impartial, but he has no considerations to urge that are not known to all who have interested themselves in the controversy save that he lays great weight on the fact that Darnley's mother, the Countess of Lennox, acquitted Mary of all guilt, and wrote to her cordially in her later days.

Hence Prof. Schiern acquits Mary of any

complicity in Darnley's murder; yet, while he sets aside as untrustworthy the stories of Buchanan and Knox concerning the open shamelessness of Mary's connexion with Bothwell, he is still driven to confess that, without the supposition of some previous connexion, it is difficult to explain Mary's marriage with Bothwell. He tends to the conclusion that Mary's abduction was with her own connivance, as the opposition which she showed to Bothwell at Dunbar cannot be reconciled with the bravery which she displayed in former crises. He accounts for her conduct by the supposition that she believed herself to be pregnant—a supposition which is borne out by a passage in a letter of Throckmorton. The supposition rests on too slight evidence to weigh with chivalrous defenders of Mary; it will only weigh with those who recognise Mary as a politician as well as a woman, and seek for a reason why she should have committed such a glaring political mistake.

The last portion of Prof. Schiern's book deals with Bothwell's captivity in Denmark. On this point he has produced much evidence from Danish State papers, which, however, do not present much that is of interest or importance. The Scottish lords were unable to obtain from the Danish king Bothwell's surrender, for Bothwell had offered to Denmark the islands of Orkney and Shetland, of which he had been made duke, as a recompense for Danish help to the Queen. Frederick II. of Denmark was content to await the course of events, and preferred to keep in his own hands a man who might be useful to him if Mary recovered Scotland. As Mary never did so, Bothwell died, it would seem in a state of insanity, a prisoner at Drogsholm.

On one point Prof. Schiern contributes a piece of evidence that is of value. The declarations of Nicolas Hubert, generally known as Paris, who was a confidential servant of Mary's household, are often quoted as being trustworthy evidence against her. Paris fled to Denmark with Bothwell, but was handed over to the Scots, and his declarations were made to the Earl of Murray on August 9 and 10, 1569. It has long been a question, When did Paris come into the hands of the Scottish Government? Prof. Schiern produces a document from the commander of the Scottish vessels sent to Denmark, who acknowledges that he received Paris as a prisoner on October 30, 1568. What treatment Paris met with in the interval, or what influences he was subjected to, we have no means of knowing. But the fact now brought to light, that Paris was in the hands of Mary's enemies for nine months before the date of his declaration, goes far to invalidate a testimony already doubtful on grounds of internal evidence.

Prof. Schiern's work is that of a careful and judicious writer who impartially discusses and weighs evidence. He has a thorough knowledge of the character of Scottish politics at the time, derived from his study of the history of his own country's, which is more akin to that of Scotland than any other. Hence his book has a Northern atmosphere in which events assume their proper setting. But he has no keen sympathy with the character of Mary, nor does he show any power of dealing with the psychological problems

which her connexion with Bothwell raises. Moreover, he has not a very true view of English politics. Thus he says of the assumption of the title "King and Queen of England" by Francis II. and Mary:—

"Although this conduct of itself was not more particularly offensive than that of Elizabeth continuing to call herself, just as many of her successors have done, sovereign, not only of England, but also of France, yet to her such rivalry was intolerable."

The translation is a little stiff throughout; and a protest is needed against its continual use of "the former" and "the latter," till we are bewildered in arithmetical calculations. It was pardonable for Prof. Schiørn (p. 35) to place Holy Island on the coast of Durham, but it was scarcely pardonable for his translator not to have corrected him. The island referred to, however, seems to have been St. Mary's Isle, near Tynemouth.

M. CREIGHTON.

NEW NOVELS.

Mary Anerley: a Yorkshire Tale. By R. D. Blackmore. In 3 vols. (Sampson Low & Co.)

The Purcell Papers. By the late Joseph Sheridan Le Fanu. With a Memoir by A. P. Graves. In 3 vols. (R. Bentley & Son.)

Reata; or, What's in a Name? By E. D. Gerard. In 3 vols. (William Blackwood & Sons.)

Miss Bouverie. By Mrs. Molesworth. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THE author of *Lorna Doone* has changed the venue of his new plot, and laid its scene betwixt the most rugged wilds of Yorkshire's North Riding and the bluff sea-coast of its East Riding, some ninety miles removed from them in the region of Flamborough Head, of Bridlington, Filey and its caves, and—as Mr. Blackmore impresses upon us—of Anerley Farm and its idyll of mixed agriculture and sea-faring. The tale opens with traditions of a wilful race seated past all count of time at Scargate Hall, the last squire of which—Philip Yordas—had been hanged, not drowned, by the swirling waters of the Tees at Seven Corpse Ford, with the parchment that disinherited his son Duncan in his riding-coat, a swaying corpse upon a creaking chain, having met, through his father's provision to show the water-mark and for safe fording, the destruction he had often promised to be to him. The disinherited Duncan had sailed to India. His sisters, Philippa Yordas and Eliza Carnaby, a widow with a spoilt son, the heir apparent, reign in what, as the story shows, is still his place, though the truth dawns clearly and secretly on the family lawyer, Jellicoorse, and on one of the chief characters of the story, the general factor and land-agent, Mordacks, who, by degrees, unravels a strange history, and enables the rightful heir, if not to regain his right, to leave it open to his son—recovered from early death and cleared from the stigma of namelessness and the stain of blood—to enjoy his own again. It is to trace this founding's fortunes, with cleverest withholding of the secret, that the scene is cast mostly near Flamborough, famous for its dialect and ducks, and for some dozen memorable charac-

ters worthy to be added for ever to the Blackmore Gallery. On the morn of St. Swithin, 1782, in a little cove north of Flamborough Head, called euphemistically "North Landing," is washed ashore, asleep and happy (reminding us a little of *The Maid of Sker*), and coincidentally with a great take of fish, a child of tender years, whom the Rector of Flamborough, Dr. Upround, commits to the safe keeping of a worthy Flamburian couple, Robin Cockcroft and his wife, Joan, but himself educates in learning and in chess-playing, not without an impression that something will be made in time of the child's unintelligible answer to questions about his name—presumably *Isunsabe*. At the time of the events of this tale, however, the child has grown to manhood, has struck out a line of his own, and achieved exploits, and furnished for the under-plot of *Mary Anerley* "the adventures of a free-trader (low and coarse folk would say *smuggler*), other and anterior to Richard Cobden." From his foster-parents he wins the name of Robin Lyth; and the persistent zeal of a coast-guard officer, Captain Carroway, with Mary Anerley's hiding him, a fugitive, in the Danes' Dyke, near Anerley Farm, from pursuers athirst for his blood, leads the latter from screening to cherishing him. After a second interview, ostensibly to hand over a lost earring to the bold smuggler, whose identity it concerns, Mary, a sweet, gentle, frank, rosy-lipped, blue-eyed girl, albeit with a will and purpose of her own, endures no little persecution of sinners against the innate tranquillity of Anerley Farm, and is prescribed a change of air to Uncle Popplewell's with small perceptible result, except that, when venturing too far among the rocks seaward from his home, she and her old pony get circumvented by the sea, and have to make their mutual account "double or quits" through accepting the ready help of Robin and his men, who set her on *terra firma*, and save her faithful old pony. With the author's conscientious and circumstantial manner of working, this stirring tale of modern Vikings proceeds concurrently with conferences between the ladies of Scargate and their cautious, but scarce confident, lawyer, who finds strange confirmations of the rumour that Sir Duncan is on his way home, an English nabob, from India, and who has misgivings that, should a long-lost son really turn up, "Pet" or "Launcelot Yordas Carnaby" and his mother and aunt have but an insecure tenure of Scargate Hall. In the second half of vol. ii. we find ourselves amid a quasi-Homeric marshalling of forces for a mighty encounter between the Preventive service and the "free-traders," the cutters of the former, and the schooner, ketch, and bilander of the latter, with the central heroes of either side, gallant Robin Lyth, bent to land his final cargo and then to give up smuggling for ever, and Lieutenant Carroway, the much-enduring, thwarted, baffled, yet ever-gallant officer, each girding himself for the arbitrament of war, though the omens and the stars in their courses seem set against the unlucky Carroway. But this Iliad or Odyssey defies telling, at least in a review. Enough to say that Carroway and his boat's crew have at length tracked Robin Lyth and a smuggling

boat to the Dovecot cave on Bridlington sands, when, amid the confusion of a splashing which the bold smuggler initiates in the hope of a rescue, he himself escapes by diving, and poor Carroway is shot from behind, his widow, his boat's crew, Robin Lyth and his comrades, all consistently pointing to the perpetrator of the murder, whom the authorities of course confuse with the chivalrous and never bloodthirsty Robin. The worst of it is that his necessary absence at so critical a time delays the *dénouement* so cleverly planned by Mr. Mordacks. Sir Duncan reaches home, but not till after Robin has taken a clandestine farewell of Mary Anerley, and joined, as naval men were convinced he ought to do, Nelson's squadron in the Royal Navy. The returned Indian nabob regains his old home in time to stay his elder sister Philippa's hand in making away with the appointment by "Richard Yordas and his wife" which nullified his descendant's disinheriting will, and—more tender-hearted and forgiving than his forefathers—destroys it himself and leaves his sisters in possession. A little of the old family obstinacy prevents his recognising a son whom all the clues so cleverly hunted up by Mr. Mordacks concur in avouching the long-lost heir (whose earliest accents—*Isunsabe*—at Flamborough undeniably purported "I'se young Sahib," a more coherent account to the niggers than his baptismal and birth names, "William Bart Yordas") in the exiled Robin Lyth, who grows by his own prowess to be Nelson's first lieutenant in the *Victory* at Trafalgar, and who is in due course happily mated to Mary Anerley, and has at command the power of assuming the name and headship of an ancient Yorkshire family, refined by experience of the world and departure from ancestral selfishness. The by-plots of this charming story are so numerous and well wrought, its subsidiary characters so charmingly spun out in the author's best manner, the scenery so life-like, the humour so quiet and sparkling, the halo around the whole so classical, that we forego apology for letting out the secret that poor Carroway's murderer was his subordinate, Cadman, whose detection was dramatic and his condemnation pointed by the finger of God. The threads of *Mary Anerley* will well repay gathering up attentively, and we feel very sure that our readers will owe us no grudge for forestalling an ample feast of curiosity.

The Purcell Papers—a *réchauffé* of the collected tales of the marvellous, by Joseph Sheridan Le Fanu, who died in 1873, shortly after ceasing to be owner and editor of the *Dublin University Magazine*, and who is best known as the author of *Uncle Silas* and as the Irish counterpart of Wilkie Collins—require to be read to be appreciated. They profess to be the produce of the diary of one Francis Purcell, a parish priest in the South of Ireland, an industrious and curious collector of traditions, and a humorous imitator of Ould Ireland's marvellous vernacular. An abundant sample of this is given in "The Ghost and the Bone Setter" (vol. i.), scraps of Hibernian ballads in the second volume, and the "Quare Gander" and "Billy Malowney's Taste of Love and Glory" in the third. But Le

Fanu's *forte* was still more pronouncedly the mysterious and the supernatural—e.g., "The Fortunes of Sir Robert Ardagh," pointing to a distinct compact with the devil; "The History of an Irish Countess" (vol. ii.), comprising two murders and no end of villany; the "Chapter in the History of a Tyrone Family," which involves a secret closet, a Bluebeard mystery, a first wife, not dead, but lunatic, and the suicide of the chief actor, Lord Glenfallen. Another story, equally sad and pitiful, but not so mysterious, is a touching tale of the *Gwen* type, called "The Bridal of Carrigvarah." "The Last Heir of Castle Connor" is a seeming reminiscence of facts about the duellist, Fitzgerald. Yet another story of hair-breadth escapes and inextinguishable daring is an "Adventure of Hardress Fitzgerald," a Royalist captain in the army of James II. against the Prince of Orange, and in all of these the element either of the supernatural, the astounding, or the ludicrous supplies quite enough of interest to justify the posthumous publication of these after-tastes of the literary powers of Joseph Sheridan Le Fanu.

Reata—the first work, we are told, of two sisters of literary antecedents—has much in its name, something in its lively telling, and, perhaps, more in its subtleties and surprises. There is nothing like a "family tree" on which to hang these, and the pedigree in the opening of the volumes has to be rectified at the close. *Reata* records the later history of the noble German House of Bodenbach, one branch of which has lingered poor and proud in Austria, the other migrated to Mexico in the person of Maximilian Bodenbach, the younger and prodigal son of the grandfather of the House, who had retreated in 1838, leaving nothing but debts behind him, to that far country, and so put an end to certain love passages between Walther, the son of Maximilian's elder brother, Felix, and his only daughter, Olivia. Meanwhile, Walther, having married a *bourgeoise* wife, had brought up three children—Arnold, the heavy dragoon; Otto, the lady-killing hussar; and delicate Gabrielle—in Austria; while the errant branch of the House had remained almost forgotten, until tidings came to Walther, reprinted from a Mexican paper, that Maximilian had died at the age of seventy-four, leaving a fortune of several millions to Olivia. The news kindles the maudlin sentiment of the now elderly Baron, the prudent forethought of his elder son, and the sharpened wits of his extravagant younger son, and as soon as they are assured that a visit to Mexico will be acceptable, Otto is induced to get leave of absence and see how the land lies with his aunt or cousin. From the point of Otto's reaching the Mexican forest home, in which he sojourns about a couple of months, the reader finds that the interest of the story centres in the companion, Reata Lackenegg, not in Aunt Olivia, and it needs all the animation of a versatile plot, all the novelties of country and scene, all the faith of a trustful novel-reader, to produce a confidence that characters will sort themselves and all come right at last. When Otto has taken his leave, engaged to Reata, who is a penniless pensioner, and when, after she has

made a voyage to Europe, she has realised Otto's slipperiness and proved the more solid character and self-sacrificing love of the elder brother, Arnold, it comes out as the surprise of surprises in the end that the so-called Reata has throughout been acting a part; that she is the heiress of Maximilian Bodenbach, not the old maid, who died before this half-sister was born, but the only child of a second marriage in Mexico. Hence, and from Reata's ascendancy over her docile elderly *duenna*, whom she instructed how to personate her, the tears and blisses of the history recorded in these pages, which, it will be allowed, are rightly entitled *Reata*, if, as we find in i. 148, Reata is Mexican for "lazo," a noose or "rete" (as it would be in Latin), in which the heroine entangles successively Otto and Arnold and, more or less, all with whom she comes in contact. If the authors will avoid the current vice of overcrowding their canvas we shall have great hope of their second work of fiction.

Miss Bouverie is the direct antithesis of *Reata*, an English novel of the upper strata of society, dependant for plot and interest on the disinheritation by old Mr. Sydney, Miss Bouverie's grandfather, of his son by a first wife in favour of his daughter by a second—a Frenchwoman of a different faith, to whom the son had been disrespectful, and whose sole issue had been Miss Bouverie's mother. The opening of the tale dwells on the endeavours of Mr. Bouverie, a worthy and wealthy squire-parson, and his daughter to hit upon a plan of obliging Hugh Sydney and his sister to accept by hook or by crook the superfluity heaped on the Bouveries (who are independently wealthy) by the harsh and unjust will of grandfather Sydney; and as the story develops we gather some inklings that the heroine and her cousin, a promising Indian officer, alike inherit the peculiar wrong-headed obstinacy of their ancestors. In fact, the novel is indebted for its extension over two at least of its volumes to the misconstructions which Laura Bouverie, with the aid of a young French cousin visiting England with him, puts on all that Frank Sydney says and does towards her on his Indian furlough. The action, in truth, promises to be somewhat sluggish until, after a futile effort on the part of the elder Bouveries to bring about a match which might re-unite the two branches of the old tree by a visit of Laura to London for the season, the scene changes to an old Norman *château*, the home of the Baronne de la Croye, who is narrow and stiff in her anti-Protestant faith, and what Mr. Bouverie mentally dubs a "domineering old heathen," though her good points are a real hospitality and a lively and tender memory of her sister, the short-lived mother of Mrs. Bouverie. To tell the ghost story of the *Château de la Croye*, and how, contrary to the plans of evil plotters, it tended to bring about the happy ending of the visit of Laura Bouverie and Hugh Sydney to the home of their French ancestry, would be to anticipate the reader's interest, which is, it must be owned, repaid in the end for seeming sluggishness by the way. As we study the characters, our chief fault with them is that they are all too much given

to answering one another's thoughts or misinterpreting one another's emotions or feelings—a peculiarly unlucky *penchant*, where Sydneys, Bouveries, and St. Amands, if not "De la Croyes," are all conspicuously puzzle-headed. It would have been in Mrs. Molesworth's favour as an authoress if she had not gone out of her way to make all her interlocutors talk to themselves rather than to their companions. Speaking out openly and "right on" would have obviated most of the misunderstandings which for the space of nigh two volumes subsist almost irremediably between hero and heroine. We have a lively recollection of more than one of Mrs. Molesworth's stories (e.g., *Carrots* and *The Cuckoo Clock*) which were clever, bright, and very well told. If, as may be the case, *Miss Bouverie* is an early, or even her earliest, venture on a "three-volume course," it might not be unworthy of the authoress's consideration whether so many "asides," so much "looking as if one read all at a glance"—in a word, so much abridgment of actual dialogue—is strictly artistic. *Miss Bouverie*, however, is very readable.

JAMES DAVIES.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Doom of the Great City. By W. D. Hay. (Newman.) This is a highly alarmist pamphlet, not badly written in its way, and giving an account of how all the inhabitants of London were suddenly asphyxiated in a fog two years hence. The account is preceded by a very lively description of the folly and sin of the capital, which, it appears, provoked this catastrophe, or at least reconciled it with the author's ideas of theodicy. It will be satisfactory to suburban dwellers to know that the fog did not kill anybody outside London as it is generally reckoned. But Mr. Hay should have been more particular. Dulwich is specified as a Zoar, but surely he might have been good enough to indicate the radius of destruction northward and westward as well as southward. Will it be safe to live at Bedford Park in 1882 or at Hampstead or at Fulham? We should really like to know.

Souvenirs of Old England. By an Anglo-American. (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.) These sketches go back to a somewhat early date in the century, and are told with a simplicity which is not destitute of attraction, though perhaps it would be difficult to speak highly of their purely literary merit. The author, a nephew, we believe, of Washington Irving, seems as a boy and young man to have sojourned much in Derbyshire and the adjacent counties, and to have imbibed an ardent affection for English rural sports. Much of what he tells us is already obsolete—a circumstance which adds to the interest of his book; much has often been described before, but fairly bears description again.

The Supernatural in Romantic Fiction. By Edward Yardley. (Longmans.) An odder book than Mr. Yardley's we could not hope to find in a summer day's rummaging of a miscellaneous library. It consists of an enumeration, in a rapid and cursory manner, of the various supernatural incidents, personages, &c., to be found in fiction—chiefly mediæval and modern fiction, though the classics are not wholly excluded. The book is divided into headings, as thus—"Devils," "Supernatural Animals," "Heroes of Romance," &c. Now, undoubtedly, a man of very great reading, after filling commonplace books for many years, might

arrange such a work, which would be full of interest and value; but it would have to be on a very large scale. Mr. Yardley has given himself about 130 pages, and we cannot say that his reading appears to have been very extensive. The odd remark, "Much concerning these two knights [Huo and Ysaie le Triste] may be found in Dunlop's *History of Fiction*," does not suggest first-hand reading, and innumerable little strokes in different parts of the book confirm the suspicion. For instance, it must require a light heart and a not too full head to devote seven pages only to an account of "Heroes of Romance," even if the subjects be strictly chosen from those who have had something definite to do with the supernatural. To note Mr. Yardley's omissions it would be necessary to write the book which he has not written. It is better to point out that the attempt, considering its limits, is an impossible one. Every now and then, as in the case of Cazotte's *Diable Amoureux*, Mr. Yardley abandons his system of cursory mention, and gives four or five pages to a single story. This adds to the quaint appearance of lack of method which distinguishes the book.

Great Scholars. By H. J. Nicoll. (Edinburgh: Macniven and Wallace.) This volume of the useful series of short popular biographies which the publishers seem to be issuing is decidedly the best that has yet appeared. Mr. Nicoll writes well, and is apparently familiar enough with his subject to handle it without falling into error on the one hand, or slavishly quoting and adopting current opinion on the other. Perhaps he is a very little inclined to this latter fault, especially in the case of Macaulay; though he shows now and then that he is aware of the extreme danger of resting too implicit confidence on that most rhetorical of authorities. The Lives contained in the book are, on the larger scale, those of Buchanan, Bentley, Porson, and Parr; while an Appendix contains shorter notices of Ruddiman, of Sir William Jones, of Dr. Adam, of Dr. Alexander Murray, and of Bishop Blomfield, as well as of a very local celebrity, James Melvin. It is natural, perhaps, that Scotchmen should predominate in this list, and the fanatical admiration with which Melvin is traditionally regarded in the North of Scotland may justify his selection. The Life of Buchanan is perhaps the least good. The author has, we are inclined to think, no very special familiarity with Renaissance literature—a familiarity rather necessary for the proper exhibition of that cross-grained old pedant and Republican. Bentley, Porson, and Parr are well treated, though Mr. Nicoll seems to us to take an unduly favourable view of Bentley's character, which we think a detestable one, and of Parr's, which was that of a solemn trifler, while he is very hard on poor Porson. Still the book is an interesting and well-done piece of work, all the more so because the variety of the human race with which it deals is an extinct one. Not till time has once more changed the state of things in general, although we may have great philologists and great literary critics, shall we see a great scholar again.

Eyesight, Good and Bad: a Treatise on the Exercise and Preservation of Vision. By Robert Brudenell Carter, F.R.C.S. (Macmillan.) Mr. Brudenell Carter has written a very sensible and useful book on a subject of the greatest importance. It is a very singular fact that the human race collectively troubles itself but little about its eyesight, though, of course, countless individuals are always anxiously watching the decay of their visual powers. Parents and guardians who are meritoriously careful about the state of young teeth, and who are prudent enough to appeal freely to dentists, will allow young eyes to be overtaken, or will pay no atten-

tion to the warnings which nature almost always gives in cases of incipient decay of vision. And this simply because the idea of consulting an oculist has never entered their minds. Among savages, and even civilised beings who lead an open-air life, this indifference is of little consequence; but the amount of distress or even misery which it entails, the diminution to which it leads in the enjoyment of life, the disqualification for certain means of earning a livelihood in which it culminates, are in their full magnitude known only to such experts as Mr. Brudenell Carter, whose position as ophthalmic surgeon to St. George's Hospital enables him to survey the wide field of imperfect vision. One of the great difficulties, it may be observed, which he and the ophthalmic surgeons of the other London hospitals find in the way of curing the children who are brought to them "is the perpetual worry in which their parents are kept by the officers of the School Board." The scholastic mind has always shown itself singularly obtuse in all that concerns vision. The deficient light and the badly constructed desks and forms in many schools produce short sight. And the whole system of payment by results leads teachers to goad on their pupils without considering the ultimate results of long-continued hard work in a vitiated atmosphere. Some ten years ago, Mr. Carter relates, the late Mr. C. Paget tried a half-time experiment in a village school. Some of the children were sent into the garden instead of the school to work for about one-half of the ordinary school hours. "The children who were so treated were found, after a short period, altogether to outstrip in their school-work those who devoted, or who were supposed to devote, twice as much time to it." The first few chapters of the present work contain an excellent account of the structure of the eye, and the forms and properties of lenses. Those which come next deal with short, long, and weak sight, all of them complaints universally familiar, and also with the less common defects of colour-blindness, contraction of the field of vision, and "astigmatism." Short-sighted persons are told by Mr. Carter to rid themselves of the erroneous but popular beliefs "that short-sighted eyes are good or strong eyes," and that "short sight improves with advancing life." And both they and the long-sighted are warned that they decidedly ought to use glasses. Over the advantages of spectacles to the aged-sighted Mr. Carter grows enthusiastic, maintaining that they "are to the presbyopia a luxury beyond description, clearing outlines which were beginning to be shadowy, brightening colours which were beginning to fade," and producing a "return to juvenility of sight" which is "one of the most agreeable experiences of middle age." Mr. Carter throughout deals lovingly with spectacles. He seems to recognise no fault in them. Yet they have their faults. The least wet or vapour dims them. They reflect light in a trying manner. And they sadly mar the beauty of the female face. Many a man looks better with than without them. They seem to be a part and parcel of his individuality. But female beauty in spectacles is a sight to make the angels weep. No wonder that, by ladies in the bloom of life, the curves of the pince-nez are preferred to the straight lines of the spectacles. In dealing with the rare complaint of colour-blindness Mr. Carter gives some amusing instances of the mistakes often made by persons who write about it unadvisedly. Vision-field contraction is illustrated by the case of a patient who had suffered from a malady which produces that effect, but whose central vision had been preserved by an operation. Standing in front of his house one day he was puzzled by what he thought were two black birds of unknown species hopping towards him after a

strange fashion. "They turned out to be the feet of a market woman who had brought him something for sale, and whose body was invisible to him so long as her feet were in view." Of astigmatism, also, a curious instance is given. A patient complained of "a periodical obscuration of vision." At noon he could see plainly the hands of a clock near his office. At about a quarter to or after three he could scarcely see them at all. Thereupon he came to the conclusion that he saw well at mid-day and badly some three hours later, so he studied the subject of "vital periodicity," and regarded himself as an inscrutable physiological problem. The truth was he could see vertical lines well but horizontal ones badly. A pair of cylindrical spectacles removed his defect at once. We know of a case where a distinguished literary man had no idea that he was troubled by astigmatism, until one day a familiar flagstaff vanished from his view when he looked at it as he lay on the ground. Among the many delusions which Mr. Carter has done his best to dispel is the belief that, when the sight is weak, absolute rest is necessary. Where there is no inflammation or other active disease, but merely a feebleness of muscle, exercise conducing to nutrition is required—not rest leading to debility. A system of beneficially exercising the muscles of the eye, chiefly by reading, has been rendered very popular in the United States, where the process recommended by its inventor, Dr. Dyer, is commonly called "Dyerising." Mr. Carter states that "it is exceedingly uncommon to see a working watch-maker among the patients of the ophthalmic department of an hospital;" and believes that "the habitual exercise of the eye upon fine work tends to the development and to the preservation of its powers." In like manner, exercise of the vocal organs will often strengthen a weak voice. We know of a case in which a clergyman, who was unable to speak on Sundays without suffering, was cured by being compelled to speak in public every day in the week. The brain suffers in a similar way if left inactive. As Mr. Carter justly says: "A time comes to everyone when the physical powers begin to decay; and then, unless the brain has been kept active and recipient by exercise, there is nothing left to live, and the man perishes." He is said to have died of this or that complaint, when it is too often the case that, "in reality, he has died of stupidity, artificially produced by neglect of the talents with which he was endowed."

Around the World with General Grant: a Narrative of the Visit of General U. S. Grant, ex-President of the United States, to Various Countries in Europe, Asia, and Africa, in 1877-8-9; to which are added Certain Conversations with General Grant on Questions connected with American Politics and History. By John Russell Young. In 2 vols. (New York and London: American News Company.) The nature of the contents of these two ponderous volumes is sufficiently indicated by their unnecessarily long title, though how they came to be written is, perhaps, not at first obvious. We are indebted for them, it would seem, to the enterprising proprietor of the *New York Herald*, for we gather that Mr. Young was sent out by him as a special correspondent to report the ex-President's goings out and comings in for the benefit of the American public, a task which he has executed with considerable minuteness and bad taste. The work is said to have passed through three editions in the United States, and was probably published in some measure with a political object in view, in which, judging by the result of the Chicago Convention, we may assume that it has failed. Whether the limited number of copies, however, which we learn have been reserved for British consumption

will ever be exhausted, except by gratuitous distribution, we take leave to doubt. A printed slip which accompanies the work informs us that "it is the most complete and elegantly illustrated book of travel ever produced," but, after a somewhat long experience of narratives of journeys round the world, we feel bound to say that the one before us is the worst we have ever met with. The illustrations—stated to be 800 in number—are, it is only fair to add, to some extent a redeeming feature in the work, for some of them are well done, and the series, taken as a whole, possesses considerable interest. We cannot, however, commend the carelessness which has placed some of the plates relating to Japan among the chapters devoted to China. We are told in the slip already referred to that "the illustrations were contributed by the leading artists and engravers, and all were prepared expressly for this work, at a cost of £20,000." Had it not been for this statement, we should have said that some of them were old familiar friends long before Gen. Grant's tour round the world was ever thought of.

Plain Hints for Examiners of Needlework. By the Senior Examiner of Needlework to the School Board for London. (Griffith and Farran.) This little book is full of useful hints for those gentlemen who are called upon to criticise an art in which they have been imperfectly educated. We fear that even a high degree at Oxford and Cambridge is sometimes awarded to persons whose ignorance of whip-stitch and tucking is simply deplorable. The value of the Glossary at the end, in which all the abstruse terms employed, such as "sew" and "hem," are traced through all modern and classical languages to their Aryan or Semitic roots, is not quite so apparent. Perhaps it is to arm the examiner against impertinent questions by precocious pupils.

THE *Journal* of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland for April 1879 contains a detailed account, with drawings and plan, of an extraordinary megalithic monument at Magheraghanrush, about four miles east of Sligo. The peculiarity of this monument consists in the resemblance of its plan to that of a church. It may be said to be divided into a chancel, a large central chamber like the space under the dome of a church, and a small nave with two aisles. At either end is an artificial mound. It is not probable that the monument marks the place of an interment, because the rock is close beneath the surface of the soil; but it may have had some ceremonial purpose, as it points directly to the cairn on Klock-na-rea, where the ancient kings of Ireland are supposed to have been crowned. In another paper Mr. Wakeman contributes some remarks on a church on White Island, in Lough Erne, which the late Mr. Du Noyer assigned to the eighth century, and he gives it as his opinion that the church is a late specimen of Hiberno-Romanesque work executed in the thirteenth century.

In the number of the *Journal* for July 1879 there is a very carefully written article on the flint implements in the North of Ireland which is well worth studying, even by those whose interest in such objects lies in other localities. In another paper the Rev. James O'Laverty mentions the curious custom of depositing white stones in graves as being usual at Ballynacraig. The same thing has been observed in England, and has been supposed to be derived from the mention of a white stone given to "him that overcometh" in the Revelation. The Welsh custom of whitening the gravestones at the three Christian festivals may possibly have had a similar origin. Mr. R. M. Young contributes a description of the Priory of St. Columba at Newtownards, with several drawings, which

show a curious mixture of dates and styles, the nave being of the thirteenth century, with lancet windows, and the tower Jacobean, with an elaborate elliptic arched doorway, flanked by pilasters and surmounted by a profusely sculptured pediment.

WE have received from Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. *A Selection from the Poetry of Elizabeth Barrett Browning*, second series, and *Selections from the Poetical Works of Robert Browning*, second series. Of each of these handsome volumes it may be said that it is chiefly valuable to those who already possess, in either instance, the first series. Mrs. Browning would, indeed, appear somewhat impoverished in this second selection were it not that we are here presented with the whole of *Casa Guidi Windows*. But the greater number of her most popular pieces were included in the former volume, leaving, however, *The Vision of Poets*, *The Romaunt of Margaret*, and several of her spirited Italian poems to charm her admirers. Mr. Browning is presented to us under more interesting auspices, his secondary work being quite as intellectual and less crabbed than that of his wife. Those who do not possess his multitudinous later volumes will be delighted to find *James Lee's Wife*, *Hervé Riel*, *Pheidippides*, and *Nympholeptos* in one collection. Such pieces as *Rudal* to the *Lady of Tripoli* are slipped in here and there to remind us how mellifluous the poet sometimes chose to be in his early manhood; he is often musical now, but in the difficult and learned manner of *A Tale and Pisgah-Sights*. It is difficult to review the varied wealth of poetry in this volume without coming to the conclusion that, where almost all is strong and brilliant, the most brilliant and strongest poem is the marvellous study called *A Forgiveness*. Such volumes of selections as these are very useful; the poems are re-arranged by the turn of the kaleidoscope, and we have an opportunity of refreshing and revising our old opinions.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE is preparing a work on the seals and armorial insignia of the University and Colleges of Cambridge, to be illustrated by over fifty engravings of seals from 1250 to 1800, and twenty-six chromolithographs of college arms, fourteen of these being tracings from the original grants. The seals are in most cases from the original matrices at the colleges, those of Peterhouse (1284), Pembroke (1347), Clare (1326), Corpus (1352), and others being very fine examples. The price will not exceed a guinea to subscribers, but a few large-paper copies will be issued at twenty-five shillings.

MR. C. T. NEWTON has been appointed to the newly founded Professorship of Archaeology in University College, London.

WE are informed that the little book entitled *Deaconesses in the Church of England*, announced long since, will be published very shortly by Messrs. Griffith and Farran. In a letter to the author from the Archbishop of Canterbury, which will be prefixed to the volume, the latter says, "I heartily commend your statements on the subject to the consideration of the clergy and laity of the Church of England."

WE understand that Mr. W. Swan Sonnenschein is now engaged upon two Danish stories, which he is adapting to English readers. The one is called *Gunnar: a Tale of Norwegian Mountain-life*, and is by H. H. Boyesen; the other, *The Spell-bound Fiddler*, is by Kristofer Janson. Both were published quite recently in the originals, and have met with great success in Denmark.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND CO. have in the

press *The Rebecca Rioter: a Tale of Killay Life*, by Miss Dillwyn, daughter of the member for Swansea. It is founded on the actual events of the Rebecca Riots in 1843, which will be found briefly narrated in Irving's *Annals of our Time*.

AT the last meeting of the Council of the Index Society, a Report for submission to the members was decided upon, and it was agreed that resolutions for the appointment of committees for the consideration of the best mode of carrying out certain branches of the society's work should be moved at the second annual meeting, which will be held shortly in the rooms of the Society of Arts. The first motion relates to the arrangement of biographical references, more especially of those contained in the *Annual Register* and *Gentleman's Magazine*; the second to the collection of references for an Index of Roman Remains in Great Britain; and the third to the possibility of opening an office for the society. Mr. J. R. Lowell, the American Minister, will preside at the general meeting.

SIR THOMAS G. KNOX, lately her Majesty's Consul General at Bangkok, is stated to be engaged in preparing a History of Siam, for which he is eminently well fitted by his intimate acquaintance with the country, extending over nearly thirty years.

M. ARTHUR DE LA BORDERIE is about to publish through Champion the *Historical Correspondence of the Benedictines of Brittany*. The correspondence will be preceded by an Introduction and a Dedication to M. L. Delisle, and will contain the principal facts relating to the composition of the *History of Brittany* by Dom Lobineau and Dom Morice.

It is announced that M. Thomas, a pupil of the School of Rome, has just discovered in one of the libraries of that city some important fragments of a Latin historian of the classical period. As the facts treated of relate to Alexander the Great, it would seem as if the author of these fragments is no other than Troguus Pompeius. The MS. is of the twelfth century.

WE understand that Sir Charles Trevelyan intends re-issuing immediately his volume on the Irish Crisis of 1845-46 which appeared originally as an article in the *Edinburgh Review* of January 1848, and then excited much attention. It consists of a narrative of the measures for relieving the distress caused by the great Irish famine, and the author republishes it now with the hope that the lessons to be derived from it may in some degree apply to the present difficulty in Ireland. Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will publish the volume early next week.

THE *Live Stock Journal* and *Fancier's Gazette*, which was commenced about seven years ago, has rapidly outgrown its original limits, and has become the official organ of the Royal Agricultural, the Shorthorn, the British Dairy Farmers', the Cart-Horse, and other associations. It still gives prominence to the poultry yard and the kennel, &c.; but, to make room for the increased demands upon its space, it has been found necessary to take an enlarged form, the first number of which appears this week (price fourpence).

THE Academy of Inscriptions has awarded the first Gobert prize to M. Demaye for his book on *Le Costume en France au Moyen-âge d'après les Sceaux*; and the second prize to M. Auguste Molinier for his two works entitled *Etude sur l'Administration féodale dans le Languedoc (900-1250)* and *Etude sur l'Administration de St. Louis et d'Alphonse de Poitiers dans le Languedoc*.

THE widow of the late Mr. Samuel Smith, of Woodberry Down, author of *Lyrics of a Lifetime*, has recently presented about six hundred volumes to the Free Public Library of Nottingham, their native town.

BALTIMORE will celebrate its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary during the week ending October 9 next. The Maryland Historical Society is taking the initiative in the celebration.

THE tragedy of *Sappho*, by "Stella," has been translated into Greek, and is to be acted shortly at Athens.

THE elementary books published by the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language continue to meet with great success in the market. Their last issue consists of the first part of the story of the Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne. The text, translation, and notes are all that could be desired, being the work of the mature Gaelic scholar, Mr. Standish H. O'Grady. We may add to this that the story is perhaps the finest in the whole range of Irish literature, and that the volume is sold for a shilling by the Dublin publishers, Messrs. Gill and Son.

"THE lyf of gret Alexander, conquerour of alle the worlde," in Northern-English prose, is being copied from Robert Thornton's MS. of about 1430-40 A.D., belonging to Lincoln Cathedral Library, by Miss Eleanor Marx, for the edition of the series of Early-English Alexander Romances by Prof. Skeat—in which Mr. J. H. Hessels takes some part—for the Early-English Text Society's Extra Series. This romance is Englished from the Latin, which was afterwards printed at Strassburg in 1494. The Dean and Chapter of Lincoln have kindly lent the MS. to Mr. Furnivall, and put it in the charge of the Keeper of the MSS. at the British Museum. Dr. Horstmann has thus been enabled to collate and copy some independent Lives of Saints in it for his third volume, which will follow his edition of the Collected Lives for the Early-English Text Society.

THE third volume of the "Historical Miscellanies" published by the French Government in the *Collection des Documents inédits* is on the eve of publication. It will comprise the following:—(1) Trade and Military Expeditions of France and Venice in the Middle Ages (documents edited by M. de Mas Latrie, chiefly from the Italian archives); (2) Wills registered in the Parliament of Paris under the reign of Charles VI. (edited by M. Tuetey); (3) State Maxims and Political Fragments of Cardinal d. Richelieu (edited by M. Gabriel Hanotaux from two MSS., one in the National Library and the other in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs).

FOLK who care for facsimiles of genuine Shakspeare documents should lay out two shillings in an autotype of Shakspeare's mortgage to Henry Walker for £60, dated March 11, 1612-13, of the house and a piece of ground near the Burbages' Blackfriars Theatre, "abutting upon a street leading down to Pudle Wharffe on the east part, right against the Kinges Maiestie's Wardrobe," which he bought of the said Walker the day before for £140. At the request of the Keeper of the MSS., the Trustees of the British Museum have had their only Shakspeare document autotyped, and copies of it can now be bought at their secretary's office for a florin. Some copies of the lithograph facsimile of Shakspeare's will are also still left at Mr. A. Russell Smith's, 36 Soho Square, W.

PROF. SKEAT has developed his former attack on the genuineness of *The Romaunt of the Rose*, of old attributed to Chaucer. He examines in detail its false rhymes and assonances and its use of un-Chaucerian words, and concludes triumphantly that it could not possibly have been written by Chaucer at any time of his life. The essay will appear both in one of Prof. Skeat's Clarendon Press Chaucer volumes and in the Chaucer Society's *Essays on Chaucer*.

THE next three parts of Mr. Allan Park Paton's "*Hamnet Shakspeare*," edited on the

mistaken theory that all the capitals of the first folio begin emphasised words, will contain *Coriolanus*, *Julius Caesar*, and *Antony and Cleopatra*.

PROF. RIEU's paper on "Phonetic Laws in Persian" will appear in the next number of the Philological Society's *Transactions*, which will also contain Dr. Murray's second address as outgoing president of the society on the dictionary-work and spelling reform, and some papers by Mr. Henry Sweet, the Rev. Chauncy Maples, Mr. Morfill, Mr. Cayley, and Mr. Dawson.

THE *Gloucester Journal* publishes as a supplement to its current issue a reproduction of the number for November 3, 1783, containing the first public notice of Sunday-schools written by Robert Raikes. But the reproduction is by no means wholly dependent for its interest on its connexion with the centenary of Sunday-schools. The news, though brief, is told with raciness and spirit; and the advertisements, if they show that human nature has changed very little since 1783, have a characteristic eighteenth-century flavour.

MR. SWINBURNE writes under date of June 26, 1880:—

"A correspondent of yours affirms in your issue of this morning that I have 'never answered' a 'challenge' put forward 'in an early number of the ACADEMY of this year.' Certainly I have not done so. And most assuredly I shall not.

"The person in question has perfectly succeeded in his evident and elaborate endeavour to put himself outside the pale of possible intercourse. With such a person I should almost as soon think of entering into correspondence as of entering into controversy. He is absolutely free and absolutely welcome to say, to write, and to print anything about me he may please. But he must not hope—and he need not fear—ever again to attract even as much notice as this from the hand of your obedient Servant, "ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE."

WE have been asked by Mr. F. G. Heath to state that, as he is collecting for publication at an early date facts concerning the present social and educational status of the peasantry of the Western counties of England, he will be glad if any of the readers of the ACADEMY can furnish him with data bearing on the subject—addressing communications to him at Brunswick Lodge, South Hackney.

TINSLEY BROS. will publish a summer number of *Tinsley's Magazine* in July, entitled *Seaside Maidens*. It will be written by Mr. G. A. Henty, the editor of *Union Jack*, and will be illustrated by Harry Furniss.

MR. FURNIVALL writes:—

"Surely Mr. Mackenzie Walcott cannot expect that we Chaucer students should take seriously his practical joke that *St. Loy* is *Lo-ey*, and dissyllabic? Why, it rhymes with *boy* and *coy*. Does Mr. Walcott suppose that Chaucer called his 'lytel Lowis my sone' 'my bo-ey'?" Max Keuffer, of Trèves, asks us to remember the Paynim 'Sans loy' in the *Faery Queene*."

THE death is announced of Mr. W. H. Turner, of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, aged fifty-two. Mr. Turner was engaged on the well-known Calendar of Charters which bears his name, and on the indexing of the Dodsworth MSS. He had lately published a first series of *Selections from the Records of the City of Oxford*.

THE REFORM OF SECONDARY EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

THE first sitting of the new Higher Council of Public Instruction had for its most important result the reform of the system of secondary education in France. Public opinion had long pronounced with ever-increasing energy against the inadequacy of the old methods bequeathed

to generations following by the universities and by the religious establishments which were so powerful in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. There was a general demand that in the spirit of education a more concrete method should take the place of the abstract systems formerly in vogue, and that more attention should be paid for the future to developing the faculties of the understanding than those of memory; and that the progress of modern science and the greater facilities for communication with foreign countries should be recognised by a greater development of scientific studies and the knowledge of foreign languages. The progress thus briefly summarised has just been fixed in its details by the Higher Council of Public Instruction. We shall mention the most important of them according to the statement which is generally attributed to M. Zévort, Director of Secondary Education.

The nine years allotted to secondary studies are divided into three periods. In the first the study of French, of foreign languages, and of the rudiments of the natural sciences holds the foremost place. Written tasks will thus be, as far as possible, avoided, and will be replaced by *viva voce* exercises. In the second period the pupil will begin the study of Latin. The character of the instruction will be calculated to convey a sufficient knowledge of Latin to enable the pupil to read and explain a text rather than, as of old, to express his own ideas in more or less elegant Latin; consequently, translation is put far above composition. Latin composition is only to serve henceforth as a kind of supplement to the study of the texts. Latin verse will no longer form a subject of instruction in secondary schools. With the third period the study of Greek begins, and the study of Latin and of living languages is continued. The historical instruction given throughout the whole course will deal more particularly with the history of France; and peculiar attention will be paid in this branch to the knowledge of manners and institutions rather than to that of military facts and the minutiae of chronology.

The final reward of proficiency is still the baccalaureate. The three examinations are maintained. In the first, which is passed after rhetoric, Latin composition is suppressed. In addition to the *viva voce* examination on the different subjects studied and the explanations of the classical writers in the various languages, the pupil will be required to write a Latin translation, an English or German exercise (without a dictionary), and a French essay. The second examination will be passed after the class of philosophy, and will deal with the subjects taught in that class—i.e., there will be, as now, a French essay on a philosophical, and a second on a scientific, question. The *viva voce* examinations will test the pupil's proficiency in philosophy, the physical sciences, and the explanation of authors in the original text.

It is hoped that these reforms, resting above all, as they must do, on more rapid and practical methods than the old system, will tend to produce a greater intellectual maturity among French students, and will afford them a more direct introduction to the difficulties of daily life and the accomplishment of their duties as citizens.

THE WALLOON CHURCH AT NORWICH.

IT is well known to those who are interested in the history of the Reformation that King Edward VI. granted places of worship and certain privileges to the French and Dutch refugees who settled in this country, partly to avoid persecution for their religious opinions, partly to carry on their trade in woollen and other commodities. Many communities of these strangers were settled in the Eastern counties, and there was one established even as

far West as at Glastonbury. The most celebrated of these was the congregation assembled at Austin Friars, in London, under the superintendence of the Polish nobleman Alasco. The history of his departure from England with the greater part of his followers has been related by Utenhoven in a work which was published in 1560, and some account of which was given in the ACADEMY of October 23, 1875.

We took occasion in that article to explain the influence exerted by these and other Zuinglian and Calvinistic Reformers over the course of the English Reformation; and showed from the narrative itself how they were refused a lodgement in any place occupied by Lutherans, who regarded them as heretics for holding the same opinions as to the Sacrament with the English Reformers. They were, in fact, looked upon with the same abhorrence as the men who suffered for their faith at Smithfield and elsewhere in Mary's time, whom the Lutheran party spoke of as being "the devil's martyrs."

Upon the accession of Elizabeth, many of these exiles returned, and occupied the places which had been previously granted to them, and several other congregations of strangers were established in different parts of the country. Very little is known of the proceedings of those churches, though probably much may yet be learned if the documents in the Guildhall Library, which formerly belonged to the Consistory of the Dutch Church in London, should ever be printed. It is the relation in which they from time to time stood to the Established Church that gives a special interest to the history of these foreign congregations. It is certain that the Reformers of Edward's time would, if they could, have modelled the Church of England entirely after the views of Peter Martyr and Alasco. It is also clear that there was not much clashing in Elizabeth's reign between the doctrines commonly held in the Established Church and those advocated in the churches of the French and Dutch strangers. The only difficulty arose from the mixture of a few Anabaptists with these latter congregations, who sometimes gave the Government trouble. And it was only when the backward changes of Laud's time were being inaugurated that these congregations were found to be really troublesome, because they stiffly adhered to the real principles of the Reformers, which Laud had set himself steadfastly to counteract.

As a first instalment toward a history of these people we are glad to welcome a recent purchase of a MS. by the British Museum relating to the Walloon church at Norwich. It is now among the Egerton MSS. No. 2568, and is entitled, "Police et discipline Ecclesiastique observée es Eglises de la langue française recueillies en ce Royaume d'Angleterre sous la protection de la Serenissime Royne Elizabeth Que Dieu conserve en toute heureuse prospérité."

It is in a small folio volume, consisting of twenty folios of parchment, handsomely bound, with a purple morocco back and corners, with the original covers of the MS. used for lining the covers of the new binding—with a few words written on each, stating that the book belongs to the Walloon church of Norwich, and dated April 5, 1589.

It begins with asserting the necessity of discipline in a church to be joined with the word and the sacraments, exactly in the style described in the "Troubles of Frankfurt;" and then proceeds to say that the Walloon church retains the four orders of pastors, doctors, elders, and deacons. The first of these, otherwise called the minister, is to be chosen in the first instance by the ministers, elders, and deacons assembled for that purpose, who shall, in conjunction with any others of the congregation whom they shall choose to assist them, examine him as to

his faith, after having ascertained that his life and conversation are free from gross faults. The candidate for the ministry has then to explain one or more texts of Scripture to their satisfaction, and to sign his adherence to the confession of faith received by the synod of the French churches. On some Sunday after this he is appointed to preach a sermon, and any objection raised to his nomination must be made within a fortnight, after which he is admitted to his office with the accustomed prayers and the imposition of hands.

And here it must be remembered that this is exactly what was meant by the framers of the twenty-fourth of the forty-two Articles of Edward VI., which is identical with the twenty-third of the Thirty-Nine Articles afterwards adopted by the Church of England. This is the true interpretation of the meaning of the following words when they were first drawn up, viz., "Those we ought to judge lawfully called and sent which be chosen and called to this work by men who have public authority given unto them in the congregation to call and send ministers into the Lord's vineyard." It must be admitted that the words are consistent with the doctrine of the apostolical succession, but it is certain that no such idea was present to the minds of their framers.

But to proceed with our MS. It goes on to enumerate the faults which are intolerable in a minister, and then those which may be suffered for a time in hope of his amendment. It is curious to find enumerated among the latter such things as lying, dancing, and illegal and scandalous games. To the second order, viz., that of doctors, is consigned the task of superintending the education of the young and of refuting heresies from Scripture.

The largest portion of the document treats of the elders and generally of the government of the church, which rests mainly on them, they and the minister or ministers, if more than one, composing the Consistory. And here, as also among the ministers themselves, there is a strict charge that none shall have more authority than another. The Consistory, as a body, is to judge of the conduct and character of all who belong to the congregation, and to proceed in the last instance, and if gentler methods do not succeed, to a sentence of excommunication. We are unable to say whether this system of espionage which was substituted for the auricular confession practised by those whom they always spoke of with great abhorrence as Papists, was very effective in point of fact; but this is remarkable about it—that, whereas the faults of a private member of the congregation were divulged to the whole body, and his repentance or obduracy after excommunication proclaimed aloud, yet in the case of members of the Consistory the same method was not practised with regard to the ministers, elders, or deacons. These are ordered to assemble four times in the year for the purpose of confessing their faults one to another; and there is a strict prohibition to divulge anything that passes in Consistory, especially on these occasions when the deacons are met together with the ministers and elders.

The office of the fourth order, of deacons, seems to have been to attend to the wants of the poorer members of the community and to manage financial matters. The latter part of the document is occupied with explaining the mode in which the different services of the church are conducted. The most noticeable portion of these is headed "De la prophétie." This corresponds exactly to what was simultaneously going on in many dioceses of the Elizabethan Church, which formed so fertile a subject of dispute between the Puritan faction and the adherents of the established order of things. It was for the countenance he gave

to the prophesyings, which exactly resembled these proceedings of the Norwich church of Walloons, that Archbishop Grindal was suspended by Queen Elizabeth. They seem to have consisted very much of discussions on texts of Scripture or doctrines in which any approved member of the church might take part if he would confine his discourse within the limits of three-quarters of an hour.

In arrangement the whole document follows very closely upon the lines of the "Formulaire des Prières ecclésiastiques" of the French Protestant churches, but it is much shorter, and does not for the most part contain the actual prayers used in the confession of faith to be signed by the members of the Consistory and the deacons. These are either identical with or very closely resemble those in use in the French churches, as indeed was to be expected. But it is the relation which this document bears to the English Prayer-book and practice of that day which forms its chief value from an historical point of view. And here it is very curious to notice the coincidence between them of the times of administration of the Supper, which is ordered to be celebrated on the first Sunday in every month, according to the tradition which has survived from the time of Elizabeth to the present century. They have also the practice of giving notice on the previous Sunday, but this document has, what does not appear in any authorised documents either of the times of Edward or Elizabeth, an apology for the rarity of this observance, which it is admitted differs from the practice of the primitive Church. The reason assigned is the fear of any approval of that abominable sacrifice of the mass which Satan had substituted in place of the ancient practice of communion. As regards the burial of the dead, for which there is no provision in the offices of the Calvinistic churches of France, it is provided that they shall be buried each in the cemetery of his own parish according to custom, without superstition or pomp; though the relatives might invite whom they pleased to be present at the interment. We are unable to say whether the words *selon la coutume* are to be interpreted as meaning that the parish clergyman said the English service over the body, or that the body was buried in the churchyard without any form.

In the conclusion of this document it is stated that its provisions were accepted by all the French churches assembled in England, and that no individual was at liberty to make any alteration in them; though, as some of them had been drawn up with reference to particular places, times, persons, and circumstances, they might be changed by common order and deliberation. Immediately after this declaration come the signatures of the ministers, elders, and deacons who signed on the 29th of April, 1589. Then follow five or six pages of signatures of French names, and the marks of others who were unable to sign their names, reaching all through that and the following century, the last name recorded being that of Pierre Des Reaux, Ministre, le 14 Septembre 1712. Many of the names correspond with those of French families known to have settled in England, some being, if they have been spelled right and if we have read them right, of a very extraordinary kind. It may be worth while to conclude this article by noticing that there must have been some thousands of these Walloons settled in England, and that they were welcomed here in the interests of the wool trade. Allusion to them is made from time to time in the Domestic State Papers of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. In this last reign there were about 2,000 Walloon weavers resident in London. It appears from some of these papers that this particular congregation were granted a church at Norwich in 1566. They seem to have given

little trouble till the time of Laud, when he and Wrenn, Bishop of Norwich, in their desire to enforce uniformity, would not allow the children or grandchildren of these settlers in England to frequent the Walloon church, but insisted on their conforming to the services of the parish church. It appears that Wrenn's predecessors had so completely identified the teaching of the Walloons with that of the Church of England that they used their chapel for ordaining and for other purposes. Down to the time when Laud's influence began to be felt, it was thought a matter of indifference whether people went to a parish church or to the Walloon church; but Laud was anxious to show that the Church of England had no sympathy with foreign Protestants, and did his best to get rid of these establishments. Neither in this nor in any other of his projects did he appear during his lifetime to succeed. But it is owing to his exertions that, since the Savoy Conference, the Church of England has always steered clear of recognising the validity of Protestant ordinations.

NICHOLAS POCOCK.

SELECTED BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- KUPPELORAB, das bei Menidi. Hrg. vom deutschen archäol. Institute in Athen. Athens: Wilberg. 8s.
LEOPARDI, G. Appressamento della Morte. Pubblicata dall'Avv. Zanino Vo'sa. Milano: Hoepli. 3 fr.
LÉVY, E. Les Mythes et les Légendes de l'Inde et la Perse dans Aristophane, etc. Paris: Belin. 7 fr. 50 c.
MONTAGU, W. E. Campaigning in South Africa: Reminiscences of an Officer in 1879. Blackwood. 10s. 6d.
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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE STORY OF CINDERELLA.

18 Alva Street, Edinburgh: June 28, 1880.

I think we may find a probable explanation of the story of Cinderella in the far East. Mr. A. Lang in your last issue asks why she is always represented as a cinder wench. If we take the Russian variant, Chornushka, which, according to Ralston, is derived from chorna = black, her connexion with the figure known in

Japan as *Dai Gakf*, the "Great black one," is at once suggested. *Dai Gakf* is worshipped there as the god of riches. "He is represented as a little man with a large sack on his shoulders, and a hammer in his hand. His proper place is in the kitchen, and he is always found placed near the hearth." This description of him I wrote in 1859 in some letters which appeared in the *Illustrated London News*. Since then I have had time to trace his history. The Japanese make him the same as *Vaishravana* or *Kuvera*, the god of wealth. We find him in India at the time when *Hsiouen Tshang* travelled there, and he is described "as a little black figure seated on the hearth and called *Mahākālā* (the mighty black one)." In every case he is represented as a little dwarf, two or three feet high. This may account for the diminutives *Cinderella*, *Cendrousette*, &c. But now, on turning to Smith's *Dictionary of Mythology*, art. "Hephaestus," we find that "the Greeks frequently placed small dwarf-like figures of this god near the hearth, and these statues appear to have been the most ancient." Hence, in *Aristophanes, Aves*, 435, we have the expression *παῖδες τοῦ ἑστάρου*, where *ἑστάρης* is thus described by the scholiast: "simulacrum luteum Vulcani quod prope focum collocari solebat, idque sic dictum fuisse quod Vulcanus esset *ἑστάρης*, i.e., praeses et inspector ignis sive foci" (*vide* *Suidas* sub *ἑστάρης*, and *Spanheim* ad *Callimachum*, p. 172). And now, taking *Max Müller's* derivation of *Hephaestus* from *yuvishtha*, i.e., the youngest, we have some light let in upon the question why *Cinderella*, who answers to the Norse *Boots*, is described as the youngest child, and always sitting in the hearth among the ashes. Mr. Lang has a useful paragraph on this subject in his communication in your last week's issue. But again, as to the connexion of *Cinderella*, or rather *Cendrousette* and the other variants, with the cow. This is at once explained by the myth that *Hera* was the mother of *Vulcan*. In the later form of the myth she was his husband-less mother, and under this form she is represented as disliking him on account of his deformity. This appears to be the origin of the idea of the stepmother's dislike of the cinder wench. But *Hera* under the form of *Io*, and in other ways, is figured as a cow. The cow spinning the kilo of cotton refers plainly enough to the moon threading her course through the stars at night, while her death is explained by her fortnightly disappearance.

Instead of "light," then, I would take *Cinderella* to denote "fire," or "flame," which dies out and becomes black in the form of cinders, but when revived is beautiful in its golden dress; and as the deformed *Vulcan* becomes the husband of the lovely *Aphrodite*, so, by an easy change of sex, *Cinderella* is chosen by the beautiful prince to be his wife.

S. BEAL.

PS.—The identity of the Indian "*Vaishravana*" with the Greek "*Hephaestus*" is proved by the derivation *Vishravas*, "the renowned," which is identical with the Homeric epithet, *περικλυτός*, always applied to *Vulcan*.

THE EVENING MASS AND AFTERNOON MARRIAGE.

London: June 26, 1880.

A difficulty has arisen about the mention of evening mass in *Romeo and Juliet*. An attempt has been made to evade it by a suggestion that the season was Lent, when mass might be said in the afternoon. The fact is true according to English canon law (*Lynd*, lib. iii., tit. 23); the parish mass "*diei debet diebus jejuniorum in Nona; a Prima usque ad Nonam in Quadragesima publica et solennis missa; privatae in prima parte diei possunt celebrari.*"

But Shakspeare shows distinctly that the time of year was not Lent.

"How long is it now to Lammastide?"

LA. CAP.—A fortnight and odd days."

(Act I., sc. iii.)

Mercutio refers to Lent as past. "No hare unless a hare, sir, in a Lenten pie. *Romeo*, will you come to your father's? We'll to dinner there" (act II., sc. iv.). And *Capulet* holds "an old accustomed feast" to which many guests, maskers, and fair ladies are invited (act I., sc. ii.), a festivity which certainly would not have beseeemed Lent, or been served with a "Lenten pie." July 16 was the feast "*B. V. Mariae de Monte Carmelo duplex majus.*" The rule in Italy was to allow mass in the afternoon under certain circumstances which would fit in with the time mentioned by Shakspeare, and the festival solemnities.

"*Licetum erit per unam vel binas horas post meridiem, cum rationabili causa, Missae sacrificium immolare, ut puta, ne aliqua populi pars die festo privetur auditione Missae dum aliquo casu concio vel missa solennis ob musicam non fuit prius terminata*" (*Scarlattoni*, lib. III., tit. vi., § 7).

Under these concessions of time for celebration, we find that, when *Juliet* goes early in the morning to the friar, she asks,

"Are you at leisure, holy father, now,
Or shall I come to you at evening mass?"

(Act IV., sc. i.)

Shakspeare further alludes to a religious community, and not to a mere "cell" of an anchorite.

"A child of mine, who, observing custom,
Is going to the monastery to say her prayers."
(*Triumph of Death*, sc. iv.)

"*ROMEO*. Bid her devise some means to come to shrift

This afternoon, and there she shall at Friar Lawrence's cell

Be shrived and married.

And stay, good nurse, behind the Abbey wall."

The nurse bids *Juliet*

"Hie you hence to Friar Lawrence's cell.

Hie you to church, I must another way."

The time was scarcely past noon then (act II., sc. v.), and probably later than the occasion of the newly wedded bride visiting her confessor. In the original, *Juliet* is desired by *Romeo* to "repayre unto the church of Saynet Francis, where, in a certayne chappell secretly they should be married." Friar Lawrence comes from his "shriving chapel." The marriage was solemnised some time before "five of the clocke in the evening" (*Shakespeare's Library*, 100, 101).

According to the tradition of Verona, her grave was made in the Franciscan convent. St. Peter's Church was no doubt the Dominican church of St. Anastasia, round the stalls of which appears an invocation of Peter Martyr, *Ordinis Praedicatorum gloria, Civium tuorum Veronensium Decus aeternum*. There are some curious parallels in the *Two Gentlemen of Verona*. Friar Laurence in penance wanders through the forest. At Milan Sylvia "intends" at Friar Patrick's cell "holy confession," and bids Eglamour go "out at the postern by the abbey wall;" again it is afternoon;

"EGL. The sun begins to gild the western sky
And now it is about the very hour
That Sylvia at Friar Patrick's cell should meet me."

(Act V., sc. i.; act IV., sc. iii.)

It was allowable to choose a confessor. Thus Chaucer says, "If thou be assigned to thy Penitencer; if thou hast licence to shrive thee to a discreet and honest priest, and where thee liketh and by licence of thy curate" (*Parson's Tale*). The friar in the *Somnour's Tale* declares,

"In shrift and preaching is my diligence;
But shew to me all thy confession."

The friar who was Violante's confessor married her to Gerrard (*Triumph of Love*, act I., sc. iii., 8). The custom was to be shaven before marriage (*Woman-Hater*, act II., sc. ii.).

"I may do in the church my Friar's office
In marrying you."
(*Love's Progress*, act V., sc. iii.)

In *Measure for Measure* Friar Peter of Vienna "does the office of marriage" (act V., sc. i.). The marriage at Messina is solemnised also by a friar.

"LEON. Come, Friar Francis, be brief, only to plain form of marriage."
(*Much Ado about Nothing*, act IV., sc. iv.)

"FRIAR. After that the holy rites are ended . . .
Meantime let wonder seem familiar,
And to the chapel let us presently."
(Act V., sc. iv.)

The chapel was no doubt in Leonato's house. In *The Taming of the Shrew* we find Biondello of Padua saying:—

"The old priest at S. Luke's church is at your command at all hours. To the church; take the priest, clerk, and some sufficient honest witnesses . . .
I knew a wench married in an afternoon"
(act IV., sc. iv.).

"You'll procure the Vicar
To stay for me at church 'twixt twelve and one,
And in the lawful name of marrying
To give our hearts united ceremony."
(*Merry Wives of Windsor*, act IV., sc. v.)

The English canon law prohibited "clandestina matrimonia in ecclesiis oratoriis vel capellis." The friar's cell was an oratory, a private place of prayer, wherein mass was not said (Lynd., lib. xxiii., tit. 3; lib. iv., tit. 4).

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, July 5, 5 p.m. Royal Institution: General Monthly Meeting.
TUESDAY, July 6, 8.30 p.m. Biblical Archaeology: "The Hittite Monuments," by Prof. Sayce; "On the Common Origin of the Akkadian and Chinese Writing," by T. de Lagouperie; "A Contract Tablet of the 17th of Nabonidus," by the Rev. J. N. Strassmaier; "Remarks on the Form and Function of the Infinitive Mood in Assyrian," by R. Cull.
WEDNESDAY, July 7, 8 p.m. Literature: "The Ancient Pelasgi and their Descendants," by Sir Patrick de Colquhoun.

SCIENCE.

A Sanskrit Grammar, including both the Classical Language, and the older Dialects, of Veda and Brāhmana. By W. D. Whitney, Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in Yale College, New Haven, &c. (Trübner.)

[Second Notice.]

AND now we may turn to the pleasanter task of considering the original and valuable features of Prof. Whitney's book. In the first place, attention may be called to the thorough manner in which the accentuation of the words, so far as known by the texts, has been carried out. The explanations of Prof. Whitney are particularly lucid, and will materially aid the student who may desire to prosecute the subject. In this—as, indeed, throughout the whole of the work—the reader must feel that he is brought face to face with fact; he is really studying what does present itself in the language. The amount of slip or omission must be quite insignificant, if I am to judge from the rarity of the instances of accentual mistake I have come upon while reading the book.

Interesting, too, are the notes explanatory of the *rationale* of certain rules. Thus, the account (§ 189) of the process by which a preceding *r* or *r* lingualises a subsequent *n* is both probable in itself and a positive aid to the recollection of an important and easily forgotten rule. Cf. also the explanation (§ 208) of the insertion of a sibilant between a final *n* and an initial surd mute (lingual, dental, or palatal) as a historic survival, the final *n* standing in nearly three-fourths of the instances for original *ns*.

It must be admitted also that the system of statistics does occasionally perform the service of reducing to their true proportions rules of rare application; thus Prof. Max Müller, §§ 131, 132, gives two (perfectly orthodox) grammatical rules, of which the value, as rules, is reduced considerably by Prof. Whitney's §§ 167, 168; though I do not admit his suggestion of dissimilation as the cause of the transformation of the *s* into *t*, in *vatsyāmi*, from *√ vas*, while *vas* + *se* becomes simply *vasse*; in fact, there is not much stranger here than in *dvis* + *si* becoming *dvek-si*, while *dvis* + *su* becomes *dvi-su*; the change is a fact: the explanation is not forthcoming. So again, there seems an unnecessary amount of subtlety in his account (§ 222, p. 70) of the phenomenon of *lih* + *dhvam* becoming *līdhvam*: "this is as if we had to assume as transition sound a sonant aspirate lingual sibilant *zh* with the euphonic effects of a lingual and of a sonant aspirate, itself disappearing under the law of the existing language, which admits no sonant sibilant." This might, perhaps, be made a little clearer by a reference to §§ 198 b and 199 b, but the assumption of *zh* (?) seems calculated to confuse rather than explain. The rules of "euphonic combination," as given in chap. iii., §§ 98–260, are well conceived and clearly stated; though the examples given are not always of a nature to explain themselves to a beginner; thus, in § 159, what would the learner suppose was meant to be exemplified in *sadāhā*? or, how would he expound to himself the example on § 187, "*dustāra* for *dustāra*?"

The distribution of the matter contained in the work is as follows: chaps. iv. to vii. treat of the declension of nouns and adjectives, of numerals, and of pronouns, the accent throughout receiving its due share of consideration. Naturally, however, there is not so much room here for originality of system as in the following chapters from viii. to xv., which embrace the conjugation of the various classes of verbs. The treatment throughout is distinctively new and attractive. After giving an account of the personal endings, the modes, &c., Prof. Whitney takes up in the succeeding four chapters the various tense-systems in their active and middle forms—(ix.) the present, (x.) perfect, (xi.) aorist, and (xii.) future—into which the tenses fall, § 535. These, then, are duly subdivided, § 603, the present-system being grouped under two conjugations, the first, including, i., the root-class (*ad*); ii., the reduplicating class (*hu*); iii., the nasal class (*rudh*); iv. a, the *nu*-class (*su*); b, *u*-class (*tan*); and v., the *nā*-class (*kri*). This first conjugation is characterised by a shift of accent, involving a stronger and weaker form of the root according as the accent

is on the root or on the ending (cf. French *tiens*, but *ten-ons*); while the second conjugation preserves its accent on a fixed place on the stem, the endings being never accented. The classes here are—vi., the unaccented *a*-class (*bhū*); vii., *ā*-class (*tud*); viii., unaccented *ya*-class (*div*); and ix., *yā*-class (the passives). The Hindu conjugational class (x.), the *cur*-verbs, are properly relegated to the derivative conjugations, as their class sign *-āya* is not limited to the present-system, but extends also into the rest of the conjugation.

Each of these present systems is then discussed under a sevenfold division, viz.:—(1) pres. indic.; (2) pres. subj.; (3) pres. opt.; (4) pres. imperat.; (5) pres. ptp.; (6) impft.; and (7) irregularities of the class. This plan is consistently carried out, and forms a wonderful improvement in method and execution on anything I have yet seen; though its value would not have been lessened by more extensive paradigms.

In his consideration of the tenses and modes, Prof. Whitney brings out clearly the unmeaning character of this multiplicity of verbal forms:—§ 532, "In no period of the language is there any expression of *imperfect* or *pluperfect* time, nor of *perfect* time, except in the older language, where the 'aorist' has this value; later, impft., pft., and aor. are so many indiscriminated past tenses or preterits." Similarly in the case of the subj., opt., and imperat.:—§ 575, "There is, in fact, nothing in the earliest employment of these modes to prove that they might not all be specialised uses of forms originally equivalent—having, for instance, a general future meaning." This is a very considerable indictment against the economy of the language. I fear it is only too true.

In chap. xi. the aorist is treated under three varieties: i., the simple-aorist, comprising (1) root-aorist and (2) *a*-aorist; ii., the reduplicated aorist; and iii., the sibilant-aorist, divided into A, without union-vowel *a* before the endings; (4) *s*-aorist, (5) *is*-aorist, (6) *sis*-aorist; and B, with union-vowel *a*; (7) *sa*-aorist. The aorist-system is a formation of infrequent occurrence in the classical Sanskrit, so that the description of the form applies mainly to the older portion of the language. At the end of the aorist-system, a section (§§ 921–25) is appended on the formation of the rarely used "precativ."

The future-system (chap. xii.) comprises the two futures—the older formation, whose tense-sign is *syā*; and the later periphrastic formation, with a noun of agency. I have already adverted to the difficulty a student would feel here in making his way through the labyrinth presented him in the matter of the union-vowel *i*, which comes up so prominently in the future system, and which *must* be threaded by a student who would feel any security in handling his verbs. A very full collection of the roots that have been observed to form the *s*-future in the older language is given in § 935. The succeeding chapter (xiii.) is devoted to verbal adj. and participles (in *ta*, *na*, *tavant*), gerundives (*ya*, *tavya*, *anīya*), infinitives, including the *nomina actionis* in various cases, that function as infinitives in Veda and Brāhmana. The whole of this chapter will be the better for being read along with Delbrück's

account in *Das Altindische Verbum*, p. 221, which Prof. Whitney has naturally utilised and supplemented from his own researches in the *Atharva-V.*

In chap. xiv. are considered the secondary conjugations, as follows:—(i.) passive; (ii.) intensive; (iii.) desiderative; (iv.) causative, and (v.) denominative.

In chap. xv. the periphrastic perfect and other verbal compounds come under brief notice, followed by chap. xvi. on "indeclinables," including adverbs, prepositions, &c.

In chap. xvii., on Derivation, a few examples are quoted under each suffix. What is given is correct, so far as it goes, but I could have wished that there had been collected in small type all the examples of each suffix occurring, say, in the *Rig-Veda*, as is done sometimes, e.g., in § 1198; cf. Benf., Nos. lviii., cccxxv., and cclxxxvi. The grammar would thus have served as a corrective of much of the traditional accent, in particular; for it is admitted, on all hands probably, that the Veda-text itself is the only real source of information on the accent of individual words. The full lists given by Benfey might thus have been sifted, and a chapter of positive scientific value been secured for the grammar, on a subject in which much yet remains to be done, as the authorities are not always concordant. Thus Benfey, No. cclii., gives *sima* and *sima*, but R. V. has nearly always *simá*; No. xxx., Benfey gives *vrjána* with suff. *kyu* (Unādi ii. 81), but also *vr'jana* (with *kyun*), which, as a matter of fact, is found in R. V. i. 48, 5, though it is not mentioned by Prof. Whitney in the discussion (§ 1150); again, while Ujval. (v. 17) prescribes *urána* (with *kyuo*), Benfey, with the Siddh.-Kaum. ii. 428, gives *urána* (with *kyu*); whereas the R. V. ii. 14, 4, has really *úrana*, as given by Rāyamukuta in Prof. Aufrecht's notes, p. 163.

In a historical grammar, too, in which the varying forms of the accidence are traced, it would have only been in keeping to note the instances of difference in the earlier and later usage in suffix; e.g., the Veda has the neuters *hóman* and *dhárman*, while the later language has adopted the masc. *hóma* and *dhárma*, neither of which occurs in the *Rig-Veda*.

In the last chapter (xviii.), the principles of Sanskrit composition are considered; compounds being spoken of under three principal classes: (i.) Copulative compounds, (ii.) Determinative (including A dependent, and B descriptive) compounds, and (iii.) Secondary adjective (including A possessive, and B syntactically dependent, viz., (1) prepositional and (2) participial) compounds. These are all well exemplified with their somewhat bewildering variations in accent.

I regret that Prof. Whitney has not given a more connected syntax of the language. I admit the difficulty of keeping within the bounds of one volume a syntax of anything like corresponding thoroughness and extent with the morphology; but students must have some syntax. This need Prof. Whitney has attempted partially to supply by interspersing throughout the grammar sections on the use of the tenses, modes, &c.—e.g., §§ 267–305, on the use of the cases; § 512, of

the relative; § 571, of the imperat. in *-tāt*; §§ 572–82, of the modes; §§ 591–98, of the verbal accent; §§ 776–79, of the pres. and impft.; §§ 821–23, of the pft.; §§ 926–30, of the aorist (where the student is shown the fact that the *aorist* of the older language is the real perfect tense, shading off into the present); §§ 948–50, of fut. and condit.; §§ 981–88, of infin. forms; § 994, of the gerund; § 999, of the passive; § 1075, of periphr. ptepp.; § 1102, of the use of the particle *iti*; §§ 1123–30, of cases with prepositions.

In conclusion, all reserves made of method in this particular case, let us hope that the succeeding grammars may exhibit the same thoroughness of treatment, the same breadth and accuracy of knowledge, and the same clearness in the presentation of the facts, as this Sanskrit Grammar of Prof. Whitney.

ROBERT ATKINSON.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

THE two maps made by Joliet, co-discoverer of the Mississippi, to illustrate his journeyings have never yet been printed. A third map, however, which is regarded as of earlier date than the others, has just been published by M. Gabriel Gravier, President of the Norman Geographical Society, and author of several works dealing with early American exploration.

MAJOR SERPA PINTO, who is still engaged on his account of his journey across Africa, so long delayed by ill-health consequent on the privations he endured, is expected to pay a visit to Paris during the autumn.

DR. JUNKER left Khartum on January 31 on his journey up the White Nile, and on reaching its confluence with the Sobat River he proposes to turn up the Bahr-el-Ghazal into the Nyam Nyam country, whence it may be hoped that he will be fortunate enough to reach the valley of the Welle, in which such a very interesting problem in African hydrography is awaiting solution.

M. GIULETTI, an Italian traveller, is stated to be at present engaged in exploring the country of the Issa tribe, the most westerly of the four principal divisions of the Somali race.

M. GEORGES REVOIL, who has recently published at Paris a little work entitled *Voyages au Cap des Aromates, Afrique Orientale*, in which, among other matter, he refers to a visit he made to the Somali coast, is about to start again shortly for North-east Africa, with the object of undertaking an expedition among the Mijjertain Somalis and of studying their country from a geographical and ethnographical point of view. M. Revoil has, however, been anticipated in much of the work which he set before himself by Col. Graves, of the Egyptian staff, who, two years ago, visited Cape Guardafui in connexion with the proposed establishment of a lighthouse in that dangerous locality, and presented to Gen. Stone-Pasha on his return a very interesting report on the Somali country, and more particularly the coast region which is inhabited by the Mijjertain tribes.

BARON MÜLLER has lately started from Cairo with a companion for the purpose of making a journey of exploration in Northern Abyssinia, where he proposes to remain two years. He will then endeavour to reach the Kaffa or Gomara country, an elevated and cool region, the chief town of which, Bonga, lies in 7° 12' N. lat., and is said to be one of the largest cities in Ethiopia.

By latest accounts Signor Matteucci and Prince Giovanni Borghese, to whose expedition we have before alluded, have started from Khartum for the province of Darfur. They are accompanied by Lieut. Massari as scientific assistant, and are furnished with the latest surveys of Darfur by Col. Purdy and other Egyptian officers. Signor Matteucci hopes to reach the frontiers of the Wadai country before the winter, and, by means of the Khedive's letters of recommendation to the Sultan, to be allowed to remain there for some time and to be able to make a thorough study of the ethnography of that region. He will also investigate the routes to the capital, Abeshr, which is situated in about 21° E. long. and 14° N. lat.

WE regret to record the death of Père Antoine Horner, who returned from Zanzibar about a year ago in very bad health. He first went out as the pioneer Roman Catholic missionary to the East Coast of Africa in May 1863, and, during his long residence there and his frequent journeys on the mainland, accumulated vast stores of information respecting the geography of the various countries and the manners and customs of their inhabitants. This he was always ready to place at the disposal of explorers, to whom his advice and friendly assistance were always of great service. He was an honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society.

M. CARL PETERSEN, whose name is closely connected with the history of recent Arctic exploration, died at Copenhagen on the 24th ult.

M. DE UJFALVY, the well-known traveller, has been appointed by the French Ministry of Public Instruction to undertake another expedition in Central Asia, and will probably start in August or September. He will travel, by way of Orenburg, to Tashkend and Samarkand, and pass the winter at the former place in carrying out natural-history investigations. In the spring of next year he will leave for the upper Zarafshan Valley, Darwaz, Badakshan, &c., one of the principal objects of his journey being the exploration of the Pamir. After he has completed this part of his work he will spend some time at Balkh in archaeological explorations, and will endeavour, if possible, to return to Europe through Persia and the Caucasus.

THE Russians are said to be about to undertake an expedition, chiefly with a military object in view, to Afghan Turkistan. Tashkend is their base of operations, and it is intended that they should explore the regions of Darwaz and Karategin, the former of which adjoins Badakshan, and is almost unknown to Europeans. The leaders of the party, which is to have a small Cossack escort, are Capt. Hermann, of the Russian general staff, and Dr. Smerding, who has been previously engaged on explorations in the Pamir plateau.

WE are glad to learn by a New York telegram that the steamer *Gulnare* has at length actually started with Capt. H. W. Howgate's expedition for the establishment of a Polar station at Lady Franklin Bay.

MR. LEIGH SMITH, whose expedition we referred to on June 19, has left for Spitzbergen, and he expects that his voyage will probably last eighteen months.

MR. E. WHYMPER is continuing his mountain explorations in the Andes of Ecuador, where his latest feats have been the ascents of Cayambe, Saracru, and Cotocachi, on each of which he has found extensive glaciers—a discovery also previously made on Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, and several other lofty mountains.

SCIENCE NOTES.

Geology of the Henry Mountains.—When Prof. Powell descended the Colorado River in 1869, he passed near the foot of a group of mountains in Southern Utah which had not previously been noticed by any explorer, and to which he therefore gave a distinctive name. This group he called the "Henry Mountains," in honour of the late Prof. Henry, the well-known American physicist, who was then at the head of the Smithsonian Institution. No survey of these mountains was made until they were visited by Mr. G. K. Gilbert and Mr. W. H. Graves in 1875 and 1876. The mountains are situated in a very rugged and inaccessible region, offering no attraction to the agriculturist or to the miner, yet presenting a field of surpassing interest to the student of physical geology. This is admirably shown by the valuable Report which has lately been written on the structure of these mountains by Mr. Gilbert. The sedimentary rocks of the Henry Mountains range from the carboniferous to the cretaceous system, and are associated with various igneous rocks, by which they have been caused to assume elevated forms of peculiar character. It appears that, in many cases, a lava stream rising from below has been arrested in its upward passage, and has then insinuated itself between two strata, lifting the upper beds into a dome which rests upon a boss of lava. For this peculiar type of hill Mr. Gilbert proposes the name of *Laccolite*—a term which he derives from *λακκος*, a cistern, and *λίθος*, a stone, in allusion, of course, to the reservoir of congealed lava beneath the uplifted strata.

Auroral Observations.—M. Sophus Tromholt, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Bergen, writes:—"In order to get nearer, if possible, to the unravelling of the mysteries of the Aurora Borealis, I have in the course of the last two years endeavoured to procure a greater amount of observations of this phenomenon in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. I have succeeded in engaging throughout the above-named countries several hundreds of observers who, led only by scientific interest, have lent me their assistance, and from whom a considerable amount of information has already been sent in. These observations are still to be continued, as there is reason to suppose that the Aurora Borealis in the near future will appear much more frequently than has been the case during the last few years. Also Finland and Iceland will now be drawn within the circle of observations, and it is most desirable that the same should be made in Great Britain also, which country—especially in the maximum years of the appearance of the Aurora Borealis—would certainly be able to yield characteristic contributions in this respect. I therefore take the liberty to invite friends of nature to make such observations in accordance with the system which I have introduced in Scandinavia, adding that a schedule for the noting down of the observations, beside necessary instructions, will be sent to everyone who, before the end of August, informs me of his name and address."

SPECIAL attention will be paid to the subject of anthropology in the forthcoming Congress of the French Association for the Advancement of Science, which opens at Rheims on August 12. There will be an exhibition comprising numerous small archaeological collections formed in the Marne and neighbouring departments. In this district many thousands of Gaulish tombs have already been discovered, the contents of which have suggested many questions of the utmost importance. The Congress will visit Baron de Baye's museum, one of the finest in France, comprising antiquities from the Stone Age to the Middle Ages, and especially remark-

able for the numerous objects furnished by artificial sepulchral grottoes which have been explored by M. de Baye and which will be inspected by the Congress. At Châlons the anthropologists will visit the important collection of M. Nicaise and the so-called camp of Attila, and will conduct excavations in some Gaulish tombs. Any persons who desire to take part in the proceedings of the Congress are requested to send their names and addresses to M. Gariel, Rue de Rennes 76, Paris.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

THE *Revue de Philologie* (vol. iv., No. 2) opens with an instructive paper by Thurot on the Latin imperative in *-to* and *-tor*, the contention of which is that this form is mainly used in clauses referring to future time. An essay of a similar character is that by Emile Chatelain on the use of the plural *vos* and *vester* for *tuis* in Latin. The result at which M. Chatelain arrives is that this "plural of respect" was only employed in the fifth century of the Christian era, and arose from the habit, common in the third and fourth centuries, of associating all the *Augusti* in the honours paid to one of them. The newly discovered fragment of the *Μελανίππη* *δραμῶν* of Euripides is discussed by Weil. A short notice of an important but hitherto unused MS. of Seneca (lxxvi. 40 in the Laurentian Library) is contributed by Chatelain. There are also notes on Xenophon by O. Riemann; on Sidonius Apollinaris by Chatelain; on the *Iliad*, on Agathon, and on Livy by Weil; and on *Depidius* by Hayet. The "*Revue des Revues*" begins in this volume with an account of the contents of the recent German philological magazines.

In the *Journal of Philology*, vol. ix., No. 17, Robertson Smith has a most suggestive paper on the traces of animal worship and tribes named after animals to be found among the Arabs and the heathen inhabitants of Palestine. An essay by H. Nettleship ("The Story of Aeneas' Wanderings") attempts to exhibit the various phases assumed by the myth of Aeneas from the earliest notices of it to the time of Dionysius. J. P. Postgate, in a "Philological Examination of the Myth of the Sirens," argues that the Sirens were originally birds. In a long paper on a chorus of the *Chœphoræ*, A. W. Verrall proposes to restore to Greek literature two words which he thinks have been lost, *χρῆνος* *pollution*, and *τομή* *conjecture*, a word which (as well as the common word *τροπή*) he thinks often underlies the traditional reading *τὸ πᾶν*. Notes on Valerius Flaccus and Petronius are contributed by Robinson Ellis, on Propertius by J. P. Postgate, on Sophocles by Horton Smith, and on the tournament of the fifth Aeneid by F. P. Simpson. In a note on Gaius i. 168, Perceval Laurence argues that *lucrosa*, and not *onerosa*, is the true word lost in that passage. The publication of the late W. G. Clark's notes on Aristophanes is continued.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—(Monday, June 21.)

SIR H. C. RAWLINSON, K.C.B., in the Chair.—Mr. R. N. Cust (hon. sec.) laid before the society a revised translation, by Prof. Kern, of Leiden, of the additional edicts of King Asoka at Dhauili and Jaugada on the east coast of India, and, at the same time, gave a general description of the other inscriptions of that monarch which have been met with not only on rocks but in caves, and on pillars especially set up to receive them. Having stated that the date of Asoka's reign was fairly certain, as he is known to have been the grandson of Chandra Gupta (Sandracottus), Mr. Cust mentioned the various localities in the North, West, and East of India where these inscriptions have been copied, and

added that, while, in his opinion, both the forms of characters used could be traced back to a Phœnician original, the language of the inscriptions was an early form of the Prakrit into which the Sanskrit had degenerated. He then read Prof. Kern's translation.—A discussion ensued, in which Sir Walter Elliot, the discoverer of the Jaugada tablet, and others took part.

FINE ART.

STEPHANI ON THE ANTIQUITIES OF MYCENÆ.

Compte-rendu de la Commission Impériale Archéologique pour l'Année 1877. (St. Petersburg.)

THE principal subject of the new *Compte-rendu* is the story of Eros and Psyche as it exists in ancient literature and art. As usual with Stephani, no point of interest escapes ample discussion and illustration from his unrivalled resources of learning and practical acquaintance with the remains of antiquity. There is, for example, the question as to when the butterfly (*Psyche*) first occurs in Greek literature and art. He is unable to trace it to any period earlier than the latter half of the fourth century B.C., and from that time onwards he finds it of frequent occurrence.

"Of course," he says, "no one will suppose that we now possess either the first mention of the butterfly in Greek writers or the first representation of it in works of art. Still there is the fact that of Greek writers, both in verse and prose, belonging to an earlier period than that just referred to, we have a large number, and yet in none of them the mention of this insect; while, again, as regards works of art older than the end of the third century B.C., we have an endless series—for example, hundreds of thousands of painted vases—which would have offered constant opportunities for representing the butterfly if it had been a custom to represent it at all. Hence it is to be inferred that such mention of it, and such figures of it as exist now, fairly indicate the period during which special notice was taken of it. For the greater the number of existing writings which preceded the second half of the fourth century B.C., and the more innumerable the existing works of art older than the middle of the third century B.C., without any trace of the butterfly, the more incredible is it that such a fact should be a mere accident."

A few years ago such a statement would have been unnecessary. For then Dr. Schliemann, with that much-praised implement which we scarcely dare call a spade, had not yet unearthed from Mycenæ, among much else, certain figures of butterflies stamped on thin leaves of gold which have been assigned to the twelfth century B.C. But can they also belong to the same late period as the others? Stephani says they must if the "critical method" of enquiry is applied to them. But instead of using the critical method, it is possible to suppose

"that the oldest inhabitants of Mycenæ in the twelfth century B.C. had come from Asia and brought thence a certain love for the butterfly, which, however, remained unobserved by the Greeks for nearly a thousand years after that. But such an hypothesis, fanciful and improbable in itself, breaks down altogether when we remember that the ancient civilisations of the East presented the same impenetrable indifference to the butterfly which the Greeks and Romans presented till the second half of the fourth century B.C."

So far as Egypt is concerned Stephani has been wrongly informed by those Egyptologists who said that no butterfly exists in Egyptian works of art. It seems to be true that it does not occur in the hieroglyphs, but in a mural painting in the British Museum, obtained from Thebes, there may be seen almost a plague of butterflies. If this painting is correctly assigned to the Eighteenth or Nineteenth Dynasty, it might be appealed to in support of the theory which connects the Mycenae antiquities with the East, rather than with Hellenic civilisation. But the argument of Stephani is that such a theory is not wanted, and that the facts admit of explanation according to the ordinary methods. He proceeds:—

"That the barbarousness peculiar to most of the industrial products found in the graves at Mycenae is not the result of high antiquity, but, on the contrary, the result of late decadence, is further confirmed by this—that the more important of the objects, so far as they have been published, show in no case the smallest evidence, however unskilled, of that serious and constant endeavour to overcome the first difficulties of correct forms of design which characterises the dawn of all artistic activity, and ought to be conspicuous on the objects in question if they are really of so high an antiquity."

Of course, if the things found at Mycenae have nothing to do with Hellenic civilisation, this argument does not apply. As to the correctness of the illustrations in Dr. Schliemann's book there is no reason for any misgivings, so far as I could judge after examining the objects themselves in Athens. Stephani goes on to say:—

"On the contrary, it is apparent, from the published illustrations, that the industrial products from the graves at Mycenae, in the main, fall into two classes, of which the one, in its motives and system of design, is obviously allied in a more or less barbarous and debased fashion to Greek art of the best period or of Roman times, but in no instance to the oldest Greek art. The other class shows us the primitive rudeness which does not even approach to the beginning of a regular artistic activity according to acknowledged rules, and is the common property, not only of schoolboys of all times and places in their mural embellishments, but also of the lowest orders of society at all times and places in the production of utensils, especially of pottery; on which account it can form no basis for chronological argument."

For the rest he confines himself mainly to a fictile vase, found in the second grave, and to the gold masks. Of the vase he says:—

"It is painted, with an ornament of leaves, which we find in innumerable vases of the fifth, fourth, and third centuries B.C., not to mention the silver vase from Nikopol and other works of art. To assume that it is a first attempt to produce this ornament in the twelfth century B.C., and that from this period onward this special form of ornament was gradually developed to the perfection it reached in the best age of Greek art, is impossible, for this reason—that the pattern in question is not found on the so-called Graeco-Phoenician vases, but appears first in the black figure-vases; so that the theory of a regular development from the earliest times onwards is not to be entertained."

It has been usual, in speaking of the gold masks from Mycenae, to refer to two similar gold masks at St. Petersburg, both found in

tombs—the one near Kertch, the other at Olbia. The former is proved, from the objects found with it, to belong to the third century A.D.; the date of the other is not so certain, but apparently is not earlier than this. After remarking on the general resemblance between these two sets of masks, Stephani says:—

"Particularly close is the likeness between the better of the two St. Petersburg masks and the best of those from Mycenae; while the same resemblance may be traced between the worst of those from Mycenae and the more rudely executed mask in St. Petersburg. And, since the third century A.D. is beyond doubt the date of the Russian masks, it would follow that those from Mycenae belong to the same late period. In any case, no one who judges fairly of the facts could think for a moment of separating them by one and a-half thousand years merely for the sake of an hypothesis."

"Further, there is this decisive fact to bear in mind—that the custom of covering the face of the dead with a mask was entirely foreign to the Greeks till the third century A.D., and even then appears to have been introduced only within very narrow limits both of time and place. Greek writers, from the earliest to the latest times, contain a large number of more or less circumstantial descriptions of funeral ceremonies, and yet there is not among them the remotest indication of such a custom. Nor has any trace of it been found in the innumerable tombs that have been opened in districts inhabited by Greeks, except the two in St. Petersburg belonging to the third century A.D., and those from Mycenae, the date of which has to be determined."

It has been used as an argument for the antiquity of the Mycenae graves that no inscription was found in them; but to this Stephani replies that

"in the countless tombs of South Russia belonging to the fifth, fourth, and third centuries B.C., and particularly in those which were richest in objects of art—far richer, in fact, than those of Mycenae—inscriptions were found in only a very few, which formed exceptions to the rule."

Speaking of the systematic plundering of tombs in the neighbourhood of Corinth and Argos after the destruction of Corinth by the Romans (Strabo, viii. 585), he cannot understand how those of Mycenae could have escaped.

After discussing, among other things, the large gold ring from Mycenae with figures of a Sassanian type on it, Stephani concludes:

"It is in connexion with South Russia that the key is to be found to the problem presented to us by the graves of Mycenae. We have only to remember the well-known fact that the Peloponnesus, in particular the district of Corinth and Argos, was twice invaded and laid waste, A.D. 267 and A.D. 395, by the Goths from South Russia—first by part of the Heruli, who sailed from the Sea of Asov to the Isthmus of Corinth; and secondly by the Goths under Alaric, who reached the same destination by land. How long the Heruli remained we do not know; but that Alaric stayed at least half-a-year in the district of Corinth is clear enough from the existing records."

I would add that, however much the conclusions of Stephani may be objected to as being at variance with the generally received opinion concerning the antiquities of Mycenae, it is only fair to remember that, from the position which he has long held as head of the St. Petersburg Museum and as one of the

foremost of German archaeologists—but still more from his extraordinary acquaintance with the contents of ancient tombs—his arguments are entitled to every consideration.

A. S. MURRAY.

NEW PRINTS.

MR. THIBAudeau has sent us four interesting, if not wholly satisfactory, prints, the diffusion of which will add to the public knowledge of the *Liber Studiorum* of Turner. He has lately published them. Three of the four are hitherto unpublished plates of the *Liber Studiorum* itself. It is known to collectors that of the plates of this great series seventy-one were actually published in the lifetime of Turner, and a good many others—towards what was to have been the complete scheme of one hundred subjects—were left at Turner's death in an advanced state. The publication of the *Liber* was abandoned in 1819. Turner lived more than thirty years after, but he never appears to have been minded to resume it. It was a commercial failure at the time, and he preferred commercial success. Of the unpublished plates, which were, as we said, in a more or less advanced state when the publication was given up, impressions of a few—in the state of trial proofs—were in the hands of diligent collectors. At the Turner sale about seven years ago, when innumerable sets of *Liber*, long stored in Queen Anne Street, were thrown upon the market, there appeared also certain copperplates, and a late issue of some of these, with more or less success, was attempted. Somewhat later, the beautiful subject of *Dumbarton* appeared, and was bought by Mrs. Noseda, and published by her. Mr. Thibaudeau is now issuing impressions of hitherto unpublished plates bought in at the Turner sale; they have been printed mostly on old paper, found in Turner's house, and with exceptional care, and, so far as the mind of Turner is expressed in these plates, the impressions before us properly convey it. We are not of those who reckon the *Glaucus* and the *Eton*, *Ploughing*, by any means among the greatest or the most attractive of the labours of the artist; but the possession of them is nevertheless essential to him who would collect all the subjects of the *Liber* without exception. The *Glaucus* and *Scylla* represents a certain side of Turner's art. Its inspiration is classic, and, save in rarest instances, such as those of the composition known as the *Junction of the Severn and Wye* and of the *Hindoo Worshipers*, Turner's art was least genuine when it was derived from classic tradition; but even classic tradition was powerless to wholly fetter and numb the art of Turner, and in the *Glaucus* and *Scylla* a wonderful melting sky and a freshening sea atone for much that is ungainly in the composition. The *Eton* has more of balance in the design, and, not to speak of the incidents of the foreground, in which the figures count for much, it has in the background something of that delicacy and sureness of hand which the artist was accustomed to bring to the treatment of an architectural theme. Here a wide sky, subtly wreathed, floats, as it were, behind a landscape of the lowlands. Twice did Turner tackle this subject of *Eton*. Having etched one plate, he appears to have discarded it, and proceeded with another, which alone he carried to the stage of the mezzotinting. It is this that Mr. Thibaudeau sends us. But he sends likewise the etching of the first plate, which, in spite of imperfections, may hold its own fairly well with the other and rarer etchings of the long-published subjects as illustrating Turner's method of handling and his sense of what were the leading lines in a given subject. Moreover, Mr. Thibaudeau has sent us a fourth print—a pure etching like the

third. It is of *Sheep-washing, Windsor*. But while the *Eton* etching is an etching of a plate never carried beyond this stage, the *Sheep-washing* is a recovered etching which had been completed in mezzotint; the mezzotint having become worn and useless, the owner of the plate ingeniously bethought him that the etching itself might yet be regained and the plate made of service and interest; and to this end the worn mezzotint work has been charcoaled down and the etched lines alone presented to us in the impression now on our table. Here we hold the gift to be of particular value, for *Sheep-washing*—notwithstanding the faultiness of the animals depicted—has always seemed to us one of the loveliest of the compositions of the master. Collectors of *Liber Studiorum* will, on the whole, whatever may be their opinion of the beauty or otherwise of some of these added prints, be rejoiced at the enterprise and care which has put within their reach things hitherto unattainable, and which assist towards the completion of the scheme.

THE Fine Art Society has sent us its two most recent prints. These are Mr. Herkomer's engraving, *Grandfather's Pet*—the large water-colour drawing of which is in the Royal Academy—and Mr. Waltner's translation of William Hunt's fine drawing of an old man before his meal, which is entitled the *Blessing*, and recalls the favourite French and Dutch subject beloved of Chardin and of Brekelenkamp—*Le Bénédicité*. Mr. Herkomer's, as an original work, deserves the first notice. It is a big print, and both its subject and its treatment ensure it some popularity. For its subject is generally attractive—it has in it the touch of sentiment Englishmen love—and its treatment is artistic. The grandfather sits with his arm laid tenderly over the shoulder of his grandchild. The grandchild submits herself willingly to his embrace—leans her head and frank and kind face against the ruffled cheek of the aged man. Certainly the sentiment is agreeable, while the gestures of the figures are appropriate and the design irreproachable in balance. And the contrast between the two faces—one of wrinkled age and the other of earliest and freshest girlhood—is effective and dramatic. The one face looks back upon life with tolerance, the other looks forward with hope. The method of work employed by Mr. Herkomer in this etching is worth notice. Like the *Liber Studiorum*, and like some recent work of Mr. Seymour Haden's, it is a combination of etching and mezzotint. But in the *Liber* landscapes the etching seizes upon the leading lines of the composition—the rendering of texture and aerial effect, and of most of the shadowed parts of the design, is reserved as the work of the mezzotint, while no such sharp division is to be traced in *Grandfather's Pet*. Here the etching often contributes a great deal to the strength of the shading—is, indeed, its principal part—and has no function in rendering certain vital portions of the design—whole surfaces of face, to wit. We do not know that Mr. Herkomer has gained much by making his print quite so large, but he is to be congratulated on the general result of his labour. Mr. Waltner is just now one of our most fashionable translators, and it was well that the drawings by William Hunt—vulgar and commonplace as some of them were—should not leave the rooms of the Fine Art Society without some record of almost the best of them being left us in the black and white of a skilled artist. This reverent old man by William Hunt is in combined tenderness, manliness, and goodness of expression second only to the *Parish Clerk* of Gainsborough. Moreover, his features are more comely than those which Hunt was generally in the habit of recording. His expression is entirely homely, but not in the slightest degree vulgar. He is not of the

genteel, but he is plainly of the refined, poor. One wishes William Hunt had left us more of such portraits. By such things an artist may live, and we doubt if he lives long in virtue of the most elaborate still life that was ever painted—any more than by the life of angry and ill-natured children and of parlour-maids, whom Hunt contrived to see always hopelessly vulgar. Mr. Waltner is to be thanked for this agreeable and even masterly reminder of what William Hunt could do when William Hunt was at his best. The etching is of the most skilfully reproductive sort. If it is not, after the fashion of too many modern etchings, published too dear, it will have a considerable sale.

THE Fine Art Society has likewise forwarded to us a copy of its illustrated edition of Mr. Ruskin's *Notes on Prout and William Hunt*. This will be noticed at greater length hereafter.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

AMONG the catalogues of forthcoming sales we notice one of a remarkable collection of the works of George Cruikshank—first editions of rare and valuable books, early and most scarce caricatures, some of them "undescribed" in Mr. Reid's catalogue, and at least one original drawing of much interest—the terribly dramatic invention of *Sikes attempting to drown his Dog*. This important Cruikshank sale—the first of the present season, and unusually extensive—is announced by Messrs. Sotheby for Friday next, July 9.

THE latest addition to Braumüller's excellent series of *Quellenschriften für Kunstgeschichte* consists of a German translation by Dr. Alfred von Wurzbach of Arnold Houbraken's *Groote Schouburgh der Nederlantsche Konstchilders en Schilderessen*. Arnold Houbraken was a Dutch painter and engraver who, in 1718, conceived the idea of publishing a series of portraits of the Dutch painters and giving with the portraits the history of their lives. His work forms a sort of continuation of van Mander's *Schilder Boek*, for he takes up the history of Teutonic art at about the point at which van Mander leaves it. But, unfortunately, Houbraken took far less trouble in collecting his facts than van Mander, and either invented or received upon hearsay a number of slanderous stories about his compatriots which, being repeated from one historian to another, have effectually blackened their memories until the present day, when scientific research has discovered that most of his piquant anecdotes and malicious statements were mere libels, repeated probably for the purpose of adding a more pungent flavour to his biographies. It seems strange, perhaps, that such a work should receive any attention at the present day; but in spite of its unveracity it is in truth the only early record we have of the lives of the great Dutch painters, and Dr. Wurzbach has done good service by translating it into a more generally understood language than Dutch; the more so as in a second volume he will publish notes to Houbraken's work in which he will enter into a thorough investigation of his facts and errors. The translation is considerably abbreviated, all the wearisome dissertations and laudatory verses being left out, so that the three original volumes are now compressed into one.

It has been decided that a permanent record shall be preserved of the recent exhibition of helmets and mail by the Royal Archaeological Institute in a critical catalogue with illustrations of from eighty to one hundred examples of helmets and specimens of mail, &c. This catalogue has been undertaken by Mr. Burges and the Baron de Cosson, who will deal respectively with the early helmets, the mail and the Oriental head-pieces, and the European helmets, &c.

THE popular German master, Ludwig Knaus, has just finished a very attractive picture dealing with the same subject that Hogarth has immortalised in his *Strolling Players*. The distinguished "company" that Knaus represents have not, however, even the shelter of a barn for their rehearsal, but have settled themselves in a meadow just outside a small town, the spires and roofs of which are seen in the distance. For their theatre they have merely stretched some sail-cloth across from tree to tree, and behind this some of the *troupe* are waiting in various attitudes until their time comes to appear in front. The clown, in pointed peruke and many-coloured garments, holds on his knee a tiny infant whom he is feeding from a bottle, while the mother, perhaps, is acting some heroine's part on the rustic stage. Two children in tights crouch before a little stove upon which a dish of potatoes is being kept warm, the sole supper provided for these poor players after their exertions. A beautiful young girl in very scanty costume, evidently the star of the company, is listening to the whispered admiration of some local gallant who has found his way into this open-air green-room, while others of the company stand and sit about awaiting their turn for being summoned when the ropedancer, who is now engaging the attention of the audience, shall have finished his part. The colouring of this picture is said to be extremely powerful and the whole composition most carefully studied. It is at present in the possession of the Berlin picture-dealer, Herr Lepke, and will no doubt soon be exhibited.

SOME twenty of the pictures which were exhibited in the Fine Arts Gallery of the Sydney Exhibition have been purchased, at a cost of £4,000, for the permanent Art Gallery. Three of these are Belgian, including the *Fugitive*, five French, two Austrian, and the remainder by English artists.

THE "Grand Prix de Florence," instituted by the journal *L'Art* for enabling a young artist to study for three years in any foreign country, has been awarded this year to M. Enderlin for his plaster statue in the Salon called *Le Joueur de Billes*.

M. DERVEAUX has just published a volume on Courbet, the illustrious painter of Ornaus. The author, M. Gros-Kost, was an intimate friend of the painter, and has made it his special object to reveal him to us in his private life. This book, without constituting any addition to the criticism of the master's work, will conduce to a deeper comprehension of his life and genius.

AN etching by Courty is given in *L'Art* this week from J. J. Henner's admired picture in the present Salon called *La Fontaine*—the nude figure of a young girl about to plunge into a stone bath in the midst of trees.

A WORK is just announced by the firm of MM. Charavay Frères which can scarcely fail, one would imagine, to possess great interest. It is entitled *O. Corot: sa Vie racontée, son Œuvre décrit et reproduit*, by Alfred Robaut. M. Alfred Robaut is a writer who has had the advantage of a long personal intimacy with Corot, and has for many years cherished the design of writing his life. He seems, indeed, to have acted in some sort the part of a Boswell to the great painter, for, speaking of his opportunities, he says, "J'ai en quelque sorte sténographié la plupart de ces bonnes et douces causeries où l'âme se dévoile tout entière." How the subject of this soul-stenography might have relished the process we do not know, but it is certain that a near view of a great man's life, if skilfully taken, affords very pleasant biographical reading. Moreover, M. Robaut has been a collector of Corot's works for many years, and offers reproductions of about five hundred of them in little drawings

interpolated in the text. A specimen sheet of these illustrations has been sent us. They will serve at least to give the reader a notion of the paintings, drawings, &c., that form the work of this charming French landscapist.

THE *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* opens this month with an amusing essay by M. Edmond Bonaffé, entitled "Physiologie du Curieux." "Curiosité," in its French sense, is a word for which we have no equivalent in English, although the passion for collecting exists among us as much as among our neighbours, and has taken several remarkable directions of late years. M. Bonaffé divides *curiosité* into two kinds—viz., "That which is concerned with art, and that which is concerned with all the rest." Scientific collectors of all kinds have, he considers, one trait in common—they "seek the series," and are not troubled by vulgar or ugly specimens if only they supply a void. But the art collector does not classify; he selects. His *curiosité* is akin to love. All the emotions, hopes, jealousies, fevers, illusions, despairs, and enthusiasms of love are felt by the collector. "Ne lui parlez pas," writes M. Bonaffé, "de contemplation pure et de platonisme; elle veut posséder à tout prix. Elle n'admet que l'amour positif et la polygamie; le curieux, c'est le pacha, celui qui collectionne de femmes." The sculpture of the Salon is reviewed in this number by M. O. Rayet, as well as the painting by the Marquis de Chennevières. Many of the illustrations to these articles are very poor, falling far below the mark that the *Gazette* used to attain many years ago. An effective sketch is, however, given of M. Grévy's powerful picture, *La Grève des Mineurs*. The rest of the number is made up by a fifth article on Velasquez by M. Lefort, illustrated by an etching of Velasquez's *Spinners*; "The Work of Viollet-le-Duc," by M. Paul Gout; a review of M. Jules David's *Life of Louis David*; and the usual half-yearly bibliography.

M. CHAPU has been commissioned to execute a statue of Auber, which is to be set up at Caen, the great composer's native city.

PROF. J. R. RAHN, of Zürich, the author of the *Geschichte der bildenden Künste in der Schweiz*, has declined an invitation to accept the Chair of Art-History in the University of Göttingen.

A STORY has been circulated by some of the French papers to the effect that M. Meissonier had been engaged by some enterprising Americans to paint two panoramas for exhibition, at a payment of three millions of francs. It appears that he really was asked to do this, but *L'Art* "is happy to be able to affirm" that the distinguished artist did not hesitate a moment over this absurd proposition. "I do not intend to end my career as a showman," he is reported to have said.

In the *Portfolio* for June there is an interesting paper entitled "The Lion in Ancient Art," by E. L. Seeley. It is illustrated by a good many sketches of lions from ancient monuments, one being a somewhat comic representation of the lion and the unicorn playing at chess, which, had we not been told that it was taken from an Egyptian papyrus, we might have imagined to be derived from *Alice in Wonderland*, the animals having much the same character as in that delightful work. There is not much else to notice in the number, the etchings being rather poor. Those interested in Mr. Clark's "Cambridge" will no doubt, however, read with much pleasure his lucid history of King's College.

At the convenient new gallery in Oxford Street to which the Autotype Company have removed since their premises in Rathbone Place were burnt down there is at present on view a collection of works by Mr. F. Wilfrid

Lawson, including three of his larger pictures and a number of sketches and studies in colour and black-and-white. Mr. W. Lawson is an artist who is known chiefly by his touching representations of poor child-life in London. His pictures might almost serve as illustrations to Hesba Stretton's pathetic stories, so vividly do they set forth the sad lot of some of the "Children of the Great City." That called *Dawn*, for instance, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1876 and now kindly lent by the Baroness Burdett Coutts, shows a young boy tenderly supporting the wasted frame of his dying sister as she watches from the window of their garret the dawn of a summer morning breaking over the housetops in London, between which a distant view is gained of London's mighty river. The light on her face suggests the brighter dawning that is coming fast for the poor weary girl. The whole picture, indeed, is full of pathos and tender sentiment, so that it seems almost harsh to criticise its workmanship too closely. Still it must be owned that it jars somewhat to find the painter trusting to sentiment instead of careful work, and reaching beyond his art, for this constantly "gives way," so that one cannot help exclaiming with Andrea del Sarto in Browning's poem, "That arm is wrongly put—and there again A fault to pardon in the drawing's lines, Its body, so to speak! its soul is right. He means right—that, a child may understand. Still, what an arm!"

The same fault is apparent in the picture called *Imprisoned Spring*—a boy and girl plucking a spray from an almond-tree growing within some railed enclosure in the City. The sentiment is charming, the colour harmonious, but the drawing careless. The third of Mr. Lawson's pictures here exhibited is of a different class of subject. It represents a posting-house in olden time, and is a cleverly composed work, painted in a warmer key of colour than the others. It is, indeed, slightly reminiscent of Wilkie in its skilful grouping and general treatment, and the smaller size of the figures renders the faults of drawing in their limbs less apparent. Among the sketches may be mentioned one of Mr. Irving as "Hamlet"—a carefully studied and characteristic likeness; a study for a picture of Jane Eyre's first reception at Lowood, both drawn in black-and-white; and a small painting called *Repose*, showing a tall young lady standing on some rising ground overlooking a wooded landscape. Beside these pictures by Mr. Lawson, there are several by Mr. Richard Elmore to be seen in the same gallery, one being the beautiful view of *Windsor Castle at Sunrise* of which the Autotype Company published such a very effective reproduction some time ago. *Carnarvon Castle—Twilight* forms a companion picture to the *Windsor*, and is likewise to be reproduced.

THE STAGE.

THE managers of the Vaudeville Theatre have found in their "long lane" the proverbial "turning." *The Guv'nor* is not a failure. Produced last week on an occasion when the press were not invited—the occasion being the benefit of Messrs. James and Thorne—it was received with what is called a "favourable verdict," and the verdict has subsequently been confirmed. The piece was said to be written by Mr. Lankester, who, if he exists in the flesh, may yet become known to fame; it is proper, however, to mention that certain experts have sought to identify him with the already celebrated author of one long-lived comedy. Be this as it may, *The Guv'nor* must be taken on its merits. These are considerable, yet of an humble order. *The Guv'nor* is not serious drama, nor is it elevated comedy. It is an excellent and long-drawn farce, and its best title

would have been *A Modern Comedy of Errors*. Nearly everybody in the piece is mistaken for somebody else, and the consequent confusion is prolonged till nearly the end. Messrs. James and Thorne appear to some advantage in the piece—the former especially, as he falls little short of creating a type. Mr. W. Herbert is likewise favourably seen. Among the ladies, not to speak of those who have for some time been associated with the good and evil fortunes of the theatre, Miss Abington is remarked as an acquisition. *The Guv'nor* does not demand more lengthy criticism. Its dialogue, if not always excellent, is unremittably lively. Consciously or unconsciously, the persons of the drama are always saying funnier things than it is possible to say in real life without an effort that is apt to be unremunerative.

MRS. BATEMAN has produced another Shaksperian play at the theatre which was for many years the solitary refuge of the Shaksperian drama. The audience at New Sadler's Wells is witnessing this week *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, which will probably be found acceptable. The pretty fancy of the dramatist—for, with all deference to profound Shaksperians, it is absurd to consider the *Midsummer Night's Dream* a drama of serious interest—the pretty fancy of the dramatist, we say, receives tasteful illustration. There is sylvan scenery, the dresses are suitable, and the dances a relief. For the particular method of production now adopted at Sadler's Wells, Mr. Edward Saker, of the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool—one of the best playhouses in England—is responsible. He has prepared a text which we trust may not deserve to be the subject of any earnest memorial. It serves its purpose excellently. He has, as he observes, hit upon the expedient of sharply contrasting the fairy element of the play with the purely human by causing the fairies to be wholly impersonated by children; but he is reminded by the theatrical critic of the *Standard* that this course was adopted in 1856 by Mr. Charles Kean on an occasion when Miss Ellen Terry—aged about five years—played Puck. Whether, however, Mr. Saker is entitled or not to the merit of priority in this conception of dealing with the play, there can be no question of the goodness of the arrangement. We are sorry Mr. Saker is not himself in the neighbourhood of the New River that he might play Bottom. He has played it in the provinces, and has made much mark in the part. But neither this particular character nor the piece in general is ill-played at Sadler's Wells. The children, as a troop, do their work well—Blanche Nott and Katie Barry particularly well. Of the grown-up actors, it must be said that Mr. Fosbrooke is appropriately grotesque, Miss Rosa Kenney exceedingly intelligent, and Miss Ella Dietz duly discreet. The music is good, and the scenery comes from the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, where, on Mr. Saker's first production of the piece, it was rightly admired.

ARRANGEMENTS having been made some time since for the popular play of the *Danites*, with its American cast, to be brought to the Globe Theatre from Sadler's Wells, the *Cloches de Corneville* has had to leave the Globe and take refuge in the Olympic, where, as it continues to be attractive, it will no doubt be played for some little while.

MR. ODELL is organising a performance of *Twelfth Night* for an early afternoon at the Imperial Theatre. He will himself appear, and Miss Selina Dolaro will be the Viola of the occasion.

MRS. KENDAL has re-appeared at the St. James's Theatre, where they have revived the *Ladies' Battle*, which is played together with the capital little *tever de rideau* called *Old Cronies*.

At the Gaiety Theatre the Palais Royal actors will be succeeded by what is described as "an American season."

The much be-praised Meiningen theatrical company is expected to be among us next year.

MR. BOOTH, the most famous of American tragedians, is said to have left New York, or to be on the point of doing so, for a visit to Europe, and, though he will hardly be seen among us on the stage at the end of summer, it is understood that the autumn will not pass without his managing to gain an appearance in London as Hamlet and as Richard the Third. It will be especially interesting to contrast his methods with those of the one English tragedian who has risen to eminence within the last ten years. Mr. Booth, in the opinion of Americans of all classes, is not likely to disappoint any expectations that may be formed of him, and the warmth of personal welcome which is not denied to a Salvini or a Rossi—poetical aliens who gesticulate through an Italianised Shakspeare—will certainly be accorded to one who comes to us from a greater England speaking Shakspeare's tongue.

We are gratified to be informed that it is the intention of the Dutch players to come to London again next year. They are reported to be delighted with the appreciation of their art shown by all the best English critics, and to see in this an assurance of commercial success on the next occasion of their appearance.

MUSIC.

HANDEL FESTIVAL, ETC.

THE seventh triennial Handel festival was held last week at the Crystal Palace (June 21, 23, 25). The so-called "grand rehearsal" took place, as usual, on the previous Friday. The *Messiah* was given on the Monday, *Israel in Egypt* on the Friday, and a miscellaneous selection, including only three novelties, on the Wednesday. Handel wrote many other oratorios, but the two above mentioned are the favourites, and to the general public far more attractive than novelties. The managers are evidently of this opinion, for on the "selection" day at the previous festival the number of novelties was ten, but this time, as stated above, only three. "En parlant de Beethoven en France," says Berlioz, "on dit *L'Orage de la symphonie pastorale*, le *final de la symphonie en ut mineur*, l'*andante de la symphonie en la*." And so of Handel in England, he is principally known as the composer of the *Messiah*, *Israel*, and *Acis and Galatea*. The three novelties this year were the "Dead March" in D from *Samson*, the chorus "Blest be the Man" from *Joseph*, and the first of the twelve grand concertos for stringed instruments only. The solemn March, with its peculiar orchestration, is less known, but surely on that account only less popular, than the celebrated "Dead March in *Saul*." The chorus from *Joseph* is not very interesting, and it would be easy to name better specimens of Handel's genius. It was, too, the only vocal novelty. The concertos were frequently performed at concerts during the lifetime of the composer. The one in G chosen for this festival is an excellent example of the instrumental music of the first half of the eighteenth century. The "selection" included also the coronation anthem, "Zadok the Priest," solos and choruses from *Judas Maccabaeus*, *Samson*, *Saul*, *Joshua*, *Solomon*, &c., and eight pieces from the ever popular *Acis and Galatea*. At the commemoration of Handel in 1784 was assembled an orchestra of 526 artists, singers and instrumentalists, while at the present festival the total number was 3,326—2,901 vocalists and 425 instrumentalists. It would be useless as well as tedious to describe at length the per-

formances of well-known works. The chorus singing was really splendid, and, with a few unimportant exceptions, remarkably firm and steady. The quantity and quality of tone were excellent, though the *soprani* seemed at times somewhat overpowered by the male voices. The performances of the *Messiah* and *Israel* more than maintained the reputation of previous festivals. The soloists in the *Messiah* were M^{me}. Albani, M^{me}. Paty, Messrs. Barton M'Guckin, Joseph Maas, Santley, and Signor Poli; on the "selection" day M^{me}. Adolina Patti, M^{me}. Lemmens-Sherrington, M^{me}. Trebelli, and Messrs. Vernon Rigby, Lloyd, and Santley. The solos in *Israel* were undertaken by M^{me}. Sherrington, Miss Anna Williams, Mr. Lloyd, and Messrs. Bridson and King. All these artists greatly distinguished themselves, and their names and capabilities are so well known that we are spared the necessity of detailed praise. Sir Michael Costa once more proved with what power and ease he can direct many thousands of performers. To him, of course, is principally due the great success of the festival, and the hearty and repeated cheers at the close showed how well his services were appreciated. Much was said in these columns on the occasion of the last festival against some of the alterations in Handel's music by Sir Michael Costa. We merely mention this fact, and add our own opinion that, whatever may or might be said about the additional accompaniments, nothing can possibly justify additional symphonies or wilful alterations. In 1877 the total number of visitors was 74,124, and, according to the Crystal Palace authorities, 79,643 during the present festival.

Mr. Ganz gave the fifth and last of his orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall on Saturday, June 28. The chief attraction was Hector Berlioz' characteristic symphony, *Harold in Italy*. It is not a novelty, having been produced last year at Sydenham and at St. James's Hall under the direction of Mr. Ganz. The rendering of this difficult work was very good. The playing was unusually clear and delicate, and the performance altogether one of the best this season. The solo viola part, representing Harold, was admirably played by Herr Holländer. M. Duvernoy was pianist, and Miss Elliot and Mr. Sims Reeves the vocalists. Mr. Ganz deserves the highest praise for the interesting programmes provided during the season just closed. All the concerts have been well attended.

The thirty-sixth season of the Musical Union came to a close last Tuesday with the usual *Grand Matinée*. Herr Auer was leading violinist, and M. Alphonse Duvernoy pianist. The programme included the two well-known septets of Beethoven and Hummel. The Musical Union dates from the year 1844, and the first season was a remarkable one, including among other illustrious artists the names of Mendelssohn, Ernst, Piatti, and Master Joachim. Prof. Ella has been from the commencement sole director, and his forced retirement will no doubt be greatly regretted. It is possible that the concerts may be continued next year, but no longer under the directorship of the venerable professor.

Mr. Henry Leslie gave the last evening concert of his twenty-fifth and last season on Thursday, June 24. The programme included many well-known madrigals and glees. The vocalists were Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Herbert Reeves, and Mr. Santley.

Miss Kate Ockleston, a young pianist of promise, gave a *matinée musicale* at 23 Rutland Gate on Friday, June 25. She took part with Herr Sam Franko in Beethoven's sonata in D for piano and violin. Her solos—Chopin's scherzo in B minor and Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise" (No. 14)—were much applauded.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

THEATRES.

COURT THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILSON BARRETT.
Madame MODJESKA will appear to-night, at 8, in Mr. J. MORTIMER'S successful Play, *HEART'S EASE*.
Messdames Modjeska, Emery, Varro, Giffard, and Le Thière; Messrs. Dacre, Price, Holman, Darley, Douglas, Phipps, and Anson.
Box-office open from 11 to 5. No fees.

DRURY LANE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS.
AS YOU LIKE IT.
To-night, under the direction of Miss Litton, in which Messrs. Hermann Vesin, Lionel Brough, W. Warren, Kyrie Bellow, E. F. Edgar, J. Bannister, E. Coe, F. Charles, Miss Crosswell, Miss Sylvia Hudson, Miss Roberts, and Miss Lytton will appear. The scenery painted by Mr. Perkins, the dresses by Mr. Forbes-Robertson, the music arranged by Mr. Bernard. The gloss and incidental music will be given by an increased chorus, together with the new Wedding March composed by Mrs. TOM TAYLOR.
At 7.30, NO. 1 ROUND THE CORNER.
Mr. Lionel Brough and Mr. Everill.
At 8.10, AS YOU LIKE IT.
Doors open at 7. Carriages at 11. Box-office now open.

DUKE'S THEATRE, Holborn.

Mr. C. WILMOT, Lessee and Manager.
PAUL MERITT'S great Drama,
NEW BABYLON.
Miss CAROLINE HILL and powerful company.
The Collision at Sea—Tatterall's—Bal Masque at Cremorne—Goodwood Races—Thames Embankment by Night—Seven Dials, &c.
"Startlingly realistic." "The greatest spectacle ever seen."—Vide Press.

FOLLY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. L. TOOLE.
To-night, 8th time, at 8.45, a new and original Comedy, in three acts, by HENRY J. BYRON, called
THE UPPER CRUST.
Messrs. J. L. Toole, John Billington, E. W. Garden, T. Sidney, and E. D. Ward; Misses Lillian Cavaller, Roland Phillips, and Emily Thorne.
Preceded, at 7.45, by a new and original Comedy, in one act, by A. W. FINERO,
HESTER'S MYSTERY.
Messrs. J. Carne, Shelton, and Westland; Misses Johnstone and Liston.
Doors open at 7.15. Prices 1s. to 25 3s. No free list. No fees for booking.

GLOBE THEATRE.

THE DANITES.
Mr. and Mrs. MCKEE RANKIN.
Preceded, at 7.30, by
THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
Box-office open from 11 to 5, where seats may be secured, also at all the libraries. Prices from 1s. to 25 3s.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; carriages at 10.15.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.
Every evening (excepting the Saturdays), at 7.45,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.—229th time.
Terminating with the Trial Scene.
SHYLOCK—Mr. IRVING. PORTIA—Miss ELLEN TERRY.
Concluding with an Idyll by W. G. WILLS, entitled
IOLANTRHE.
IOLANTRHE—Miss ELLEN TERRY. COINT TRISTAN—Mr. IRVING.
"Iolanthe" was received with the utmost enthusiasm, and is a pronounced success.—*Morning Post*.
SATURDAY EVENINGS, JULY 3RD, 10TH, 17TH, and 24TH, at 8.30,
THE BELLS (MATTHEWS—Mr. IRVING) and IOLANTRHE (Mr. IRVING and Miss ELLEN TERRY).
MORNING PERFORMANCES of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
SHYLOCK—Mr. IRVING. PORTIA—Miss ELLEN TERRY.
Box-office, under direction of Mr. HURST, open from 10 to 5.

NEW SADLER'S WELLS.

(200 yards from the Angel).
Proprietor and Manager, Mrs. S. F. HATEMAN.
To-night, at 7.30, and for a limited number of nights, Shakspeare's Play,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
With Mendelssohn's music, beautiful classic and sylvan scenery, dresses and appointments, and the troupe of gifted child-artists who have gained extraordinary favour wherever they have appeared at Oberon, Titania, Puck, &c.
Hippolyta, Miss Temnyson; Helena, Miss Ella Dietz; Hermia, Miss Rosa Kenney; Theseus, Mr. F. Lyons; Lysander, Mr. J. Brookes; Demetrius, Mr. W. Sigard; Bottom, Mr. E. Lyons; Puck, Mr. Footbrooke; Oberon, Miss Laura Lawson; Titania, Miss Katie Barry; Puck, Little Addie Blanche.
Produced by Mr. EDWARD SAKER, of the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool.
Doors open at 7.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE.
This evening, at 7.50, an original Comedietta,
A HAPPY PAIR,
By S. THEYRE SMITH.
At 8.40, HERMAN MERIVALE and F. C. GHOVE'S original Play,
FORGET-ME-NOT.
(By arrangement with Miss Genevieve Ward).
Characters by Miss Genevieve Ward, Mrs. Leigh Murray, Miss Kate Pattison, Miss Annie Layton, Mrs. Bernard Deere; Mr. John Clayton, Mr. Fockton, Mr. Berelsham Tree, Mr. Edwin Bailey, Mr. Jan Robertson, and Mr. Edgar Bruce.
Doors open at 7.30. No Fees of any description.

ROYAL CONNAUGHT THEATRE.

This evening, at 8, BAIER'S Opera Comique, "Le Voyage en Calise," or,
THE OBSTINATE BRETHENS.
Messrs. Hallam, Craven, Carson, Granville, Williams; Messdames Petrelli, Muncey, Scenton, and May Balmer. Middle Rags in French Revels.
Preceded, at 7.30, by THE BLIND BEGGARS.
Messrs. Peyton and Wilton.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

Manageress, Miss KATE LAWLER.
Every evening, at 8, enthusiastic reception of the Comedy of
FALSE SHAME,
and the Burlesque,
SONNAMBULA.
Misses Kate Lawler, Maude Brennan, Marion West, Fanny Coleman, Annie Lawler, and Amy Hatherley; Messrs. Charles Sugden, Charlie Groves, H. M. Pitt, Frank Wyatt, H. Hamilton, George Canning, Raleigh and Edward Righton.
Doors open at 7.30. Box-office daily. No booking fees.